

March 5, 1914

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



"One Year of President Wilson"
In this Issue

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The Schweinler Press

The Cadillac Company has no intention of marketing a six cylinder car

THE Cadillac Motor Car Company has always believed that there are so many good features in the Cadillac Car, that its advertising space could be best utilized exclusively in acquainting the public with those advantages.

We regret, however, that the occasion arises which makes it appear desirable for us to depart, temporarily, from that policy.

Inasmuch as it is not possible for us to control the "mouth to mouth" advertising with which we are favored, and inasmuch as that gratuitous publicity may sometimes contain elements of inaccuracy unintentionally perhaps, on the part of the authors, we feel that we would not perform the duty which we owe to the public and the duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not correct any misunderstandings or misconceptions which may exist concerning the methods, policies and plans of this company.

The pre-eminent position of the Cadillac Car as the "Standard of the World," its recognition as the criterion of excellence in practical construction, are not matters of mere chance.

For eleven years the Cadillac has been manufactured and marketed upon well defined principles. Adherence to those principles has been the dominant factor in Cadillac success.

The Cadillac has never aspired to ideals set by others; it makes its own ideals and raises them higher and higher.

The Cadillac has never striven after the achievements of other plants; it is a school and a model unto itself.

The Cadillac has never been obliged to make apologies for its product. It has never been obliged to smother its past, nor to discredit it by wiping the slate clean and beginning all over again.

The immaterial and the impractical, the fad and the fallacy, the delusion and the shallow "talking point" have no chapter in the "Story of the Cadillac."

The "Story of the Cadillac" is the story of that mechanical and commercial advancement which makes for permanency. The Cadillac product has been only that which its makers knew to be right; that which its makers knew would satisfy and give to the purchaser "value received" in abundant measure.

The policy of the Cadillac Company has ever been to avoid exaggeration and overdrawn statements. Its policy has ever been to under-claim rather than to over-claim.

The Cadillac Company is gratified that the public feels secure in accepting Cadillac representations at their full worth. These representations are so accepted because the Cadillac Company has never misled and because the public could always expect and has always received more than was offered.

The Cadillac Car of today has behind it the experience gleaned in the successful production of the seventy-five thousand Cadillacs which have preceded it—by far the greatest number of high grade motor cars produced by any one manufacturer in the world.

The Cadillac Company is ever alert—its ear is ever to the ground; it feels the throb of the public pulse. Yet never has it yielded to clamor by giving endorsement to principles which would take advantage of the uninitiated or the uninformed, even though temporary benefits might accrue.

The experimental division of the Cadillac Company is not excelled in the motor car industry. We do not believe it is even equalled.

Every design, every appliance, every idea, every principle offered which has a semblance of merit, is subjected to the most gruelling tests.

For every idea or feature adopted or considered worthy of the Cadillac seal of approval scores are discarded.

One reason why most of the new ideas of inventors and manufacturers are first offered to the Cadillac Company is because these inventors and manufacturers realize that with the Cadillac seal of approval, their future is practically certain.

As an example, take the electrical system of automatic cranking, lighting and ignition, first introduced by the Cadillac Company and now used almost universally.

Take also the two-speed axle introduced into the present Cadillac, and which engineering authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are predicting will soon come into general use.

Witness this from "The Automobile Engineer" published in London, England. In commenting upon Cadillac engineering progress and Cadillac initiative, it says:—

"Already there is a very decided movement among other makers to try and provide some type of two-speed rear axle similar to the Cadillac, for 1914 or 1915."

In our experimental division we have built automobile engines of almost every conceivable type and size and have tested scores which we did not make ourselves.

We have built them with one, with two, with three, with four and with six cylinders. We have never tried five.

We have cast them en bloc, we have cast them in pairs and we have cast them singly. We have made them with water jackets cast integral and with copper water jackets. We found the latter method most expensive, but the most efficient—hence we use it.

We built cars with one cylinder engines, more than 15,000 of them, and they were good ones. "One-lungers" they were called, and they are practically all going yet, after eight to eleven years of service, hundreds of them having passed the 100,000 mile mark.

We built a few cars with two cylinder engines and they were as good as that type could possibly be made. But we never marketed any of them although the rumor was current that we intended doing so.

Yes, and we built cars with three cylinder engines, as good of that type as could be made. Probably few readers ever heard of such a car. Some people thought they wanted that kind and they bought them. But not from us. Rumor had it however, that we intended to market the them.

Cars with four cylinder engines! We have built and distributed more than sixty thousand (60,000) of them. That was something more substantial than a rumor.

Cars with six cylinder engines! We have built a number of them in the last four years. We have tested them to the utmost, and they proved to be good ones—by comparison. In fact, by comparing them point for point with a number of the most highly regarded "sixes," which we bought for the purpose of making comparisons for our own enlightenment, we failed to find a single car which, in our opinion, outpointed our own, and our own outpointed most of them.

These experiments may have given rise to the rumor that the Cadillac Company contemplates marketing a six-cylinder car. But,—as in the cases of the two and three cylinder cars—such rumor is entirely without foundation. This Company has no such intention.

And we made other comparisons as well; in fact nothing worth while was overlooked or omitted.

Our tests, investigations, experiments and comparisons demonstrated conclusively to us, that a four cylinder engine, designed with the skill and executed with the precision which characterizes the Cadillac engine—and scientifically balanced, affords the highest degree of all 'round efficiency possible to obtain.

These tests further demonstrated that with such an engine, in conjunction with a properly designed two-speed axle, there is obtained an extraordinary range of operating flexibility, an extraordinary reduction of friction, an extraordinary degree of operation and maintenance economy, an extraordinary degree of luxurious riding qualities, and a reduction of vibration, particularly at high speeds, almost to the vanishing point.

We have cited the foregoing facts because we believe that the public is entitled to know them, because we believe that we owe it to the public to make the facts known and because we want the public to know that the Cadillac Company leaves no stone unturned, that it spares no expense in its efforts to discover and to provide that which it knows to be right, that which it knows will satisfy and that which will give to the buyer "value received" in abundant measure.

And above all, the Cadillac Company has no intention of departing from that policy.

There can be no better evidence of the appreciation of the Cadillac policy than the fact that there have already been manufactured and distributed, more than 9000 of the 1914 Model Cadillacs, amounting in selling value to more than eighteen millions (\$18,000,000) of dollars—a volume of cars which nearly equals, if it does not exceed, that of all other 1914 high grade American cars combined, selling at or more than the Cadillac price, regardless of their numbers of cylinders.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



NO HELP WANTED

"I might if this were an ordinary lawn mower, but it isn't. It's a

COLDWELL IMPERIAL LAWN MOWER

It's easy to run and it doesn't leave ugly tufts of grass that you have to go back and do over again. I mow our lawn all by myself and it isn't work—it's fun."

Every home needs a good lawn and every lawn needs a good mower—one that any member of the family can operate.

Nothing but the best steel and the best workmanship go into Coldwell Lawn Mowers. Every part is built to conform to the highest standard. Coldwell Lawn Mowers are made in 150 styles and sizes for every purpose and every purse.

Write for catalog and an interesting booklet on "The Care of Lawns."

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.

Philadelphia Newburgh, N.Y. Chicago

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, March 5, 1914

No. 3052

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

BOSS OF THE ROAD

A NEW PACKARD—THE "4-48"

This latest Six is the larger consort of the Packard "2-38." The "4-48" has all the refinement and luxury of the "2-38," plus a bigger margin of reserve power. Twenty styles of bodies, open and enclosed.

THE DOMINANT SIX FOR EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE

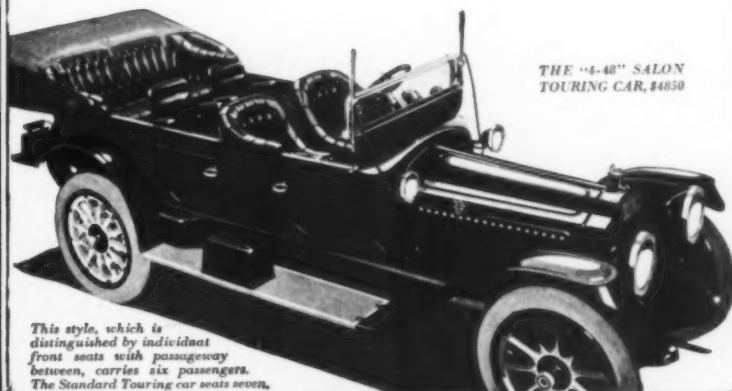
The Packard "4-48"—Six cylinders, cast in two blocks of three. Bore, 4½ inches; stroke, 5½ inches. Wheelbase, 144 inches. Tires, 37 by 5, front and rear, non-skids on rear. Seven-bearing crank shaft. Packard worm bevel driving gears.

Standard equipment of the Packard "4-48" includes Packard one-man top, Packard windshield, Packard-Bijur electric lighting and starting system, Packard control board, speedometer and clock, power pump for inflating tires.

Catalog on request

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

Lincoln Highway Contributor



THE "4-48" SALON TOURING CAR, \$4850

This style, which is distinguished by individual front seats with passageway between, carries six passengers. The Standard Touring car seats seven.



Runs on 110 volt — direct alternating current. Other models to run on their own batteries

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For This Genuine No. 10 Model White Cross Electric Vibrator

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Can be connected up as easily as an electric lamp or—if your home is not wired for electricity it will run perfectly on its own dry cells. There are scores of different models to suit every purpose.



Vibration is Life

It's the very foundation of our existence. It will straighten out your tangled nerves like magic. It will give you the power to see clearly—think keenly—act quickly. It will fill you so full of the real joy of living that you won't recognize yourself as the same person. Your self-respect, even, will be increased a hundredfold.

Rests—Strengthens Renews—Repairs

Every vital organ is crammed full of vitality. The clogging waste is swept away by the coursing blood that this marvelous force sets leaping through every vein and artery. The virile strength of perfect health is yours. You sleep as restfully as you used to sleep. You awaken refreshed, mentally, physically—strong in mind and in body, and glad to be alive. Send the coupon.

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What woman does not crave a clear complexion radiant with the health of girlhood? What woman does not want a well rounded figure? They are within your reach. If there are signs of ugly wrinkles approaching—just apply the vibrator. Vibration will exercise and tone up the muscles and they, refreshed with new life, will keep the skin from sagging. And sagging muscles in the face betray the story of age. If you have too much flesh, vibration will reduce it. If not enough, vibration applied in another way will cause the hollows to be filled out.

Vibrating Chair Without Extra Cost

With a White Cross Electric Vibrator you can make a perfect vibrating chair from an ordinary rocker. You can not do this with any other vibrator in the world. Drive out that tired feeling—a few minutes in the vibrating chair will make every nerve and fibre in your body tingle with virile force of awakened manhood.



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Send us your name and address on a letter, a post card or the coupon and we will send you absolutely free and prepaid the new book on vibration, "Health and Beauty." No obligation of any kind. The book is free. Send coupon now.

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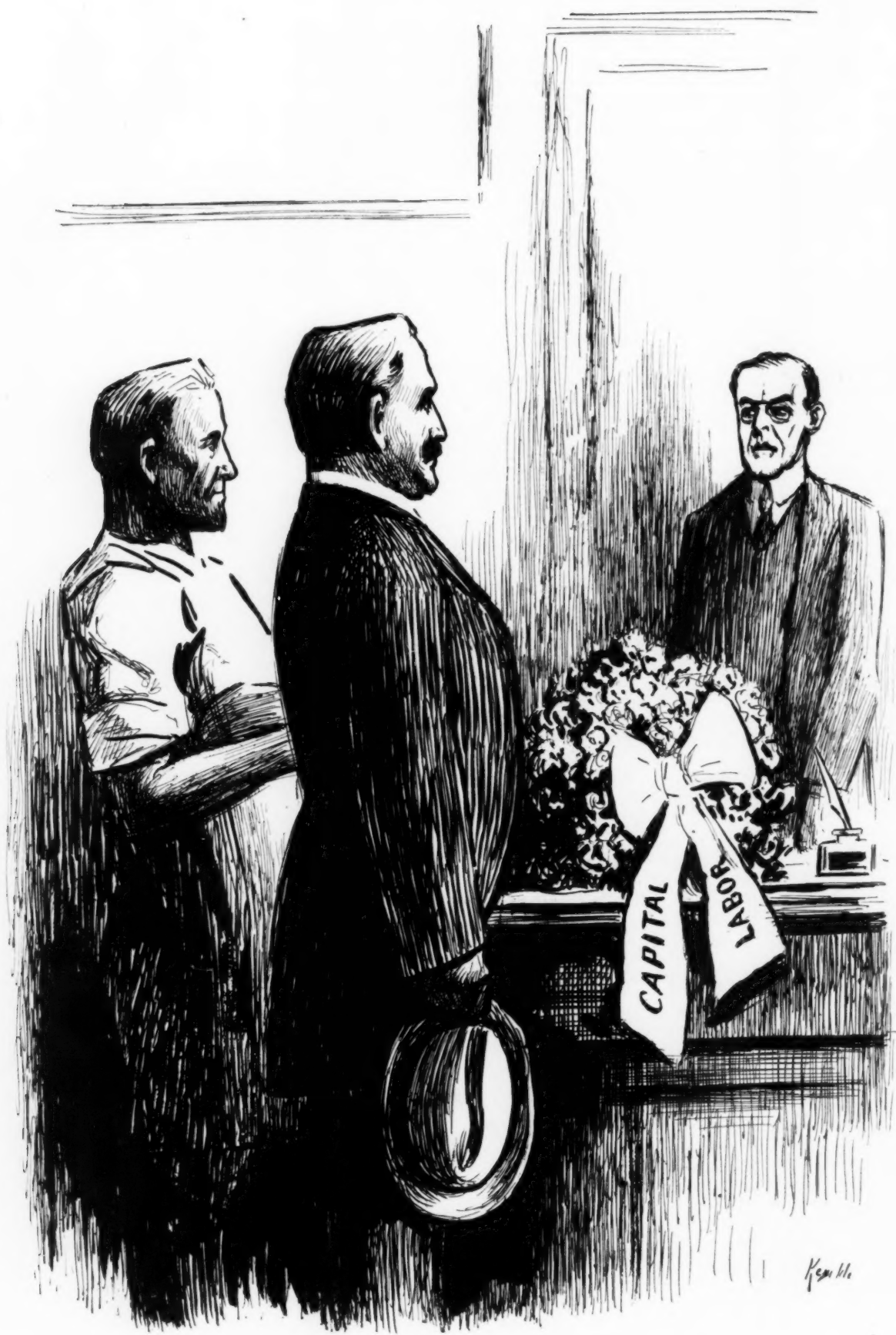
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The One Thing We All Want

*"We congratulate you on your first year in office.
All we ask is that you give us the prosperity the
country desires and that it has had in the past!"*

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

New York, March 5, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Diamonds

WE are the laughing stock of business men abroad. Every other nation is cultivating more intimate commercial relations with all the world. To this end, a premium is being placed upon big business, uniform prices, a merchant marine and everything else that contributes to a nation's welfare.

In this country, we are reversing all these processes, driving capital away from new enterprises, disrupting those that have been established and striking at every captain of industry who has achieved success.

As an illustration of how things are done in Germany, we note a cable dispatch from Berlin reciting that the German Government to prevent a threatening break in the prices of diamonds, has placed a limit on the quantity that can be put upon the market from German Africa. "Germany thus follows the policy adopted," the dispatch adds, "by the British Diamond Trust, of withholding stones from the market in bad times and thus maintaining prices in the hope that conditions will improve."

If any corporation in this country should endeavor to maintain a uniform scale of prices for its products so that its workmen might always be employed and that prices might adjust themselves to the varying conditions of trade, it would make itself liable, at once, to the charge that it was violating, or might intend to violate, the Anti-trust Law.

It is noticeable that this charge has not been made against the cotton raisers of the South who have combined to maintain the price of cotton at 15 cents a pound, nor has it been brought against the labor unions who maintain a scale of wages. We believe in good wages and in 15-cent cotton. We think the workmen and farmers have a right to a reasonable return for their time and labor, but why not concede as much to our industrial enterprises as every other nation does?

Then we might all wear diamonds.

Fair Play for the Railroads

EVERY proposed freight increase by the railroads has been uniformly and promptly suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission without regard to its merits. Meanwhile, every demand for an increase in wages has had to be satisfied. How long can this condition last? Does it mean anything that the railroad equipment manufacturing concerns, the steel rail mills and the other factories depending largely on the railroads for their orders, are running on part time and discharging workmen? Let workmen think of this and let demagogues at Washington ponder over it! There will be another election for congressmen next fall.

It is amazing how the public misconceives the railroad situation. The New York *Herald*, always alert to the public welfare, justly characterizes it as "momentous." The railroads are not owned by a few men of wealth. Their prosperity doesn't concern a hundred or a few hundred individuals. They are owned by hundreds of thousands of shareholders and bondholders. Every depositor in a savings bank and every holder of a life or fire insurance policy is interested in the prosperity of our railways. In six of our states, the savings banks have over 5,000,000 depositors and their savings are largely invested in railroad bonds. If the railroads are bankrupted, what will happen to the savings bank depositor? Already the loss to the savings banks of New York state alone with 3,000,000 depositors, because of the decline in the market value of securities, has reached over \$70,000,000.

The insurance companies invest their funds largely in railway securities—and heretofore these investments have been regarded as the safest. What will happen if the pressure upon the railroads for increased wages, increased cost of material and heavier taxes continues and if they are not permitted to slightly increase their rates? It is said that some merchants oppose the increase, but leading commercial bodies are heartily in favor of the advance. What will the merchants do in the face of receding prosperity?

Extravagant statements are made in regard to the amount of the increase the railroads would have if the application of the Eastern roads for an advance

Reverence for the Law

By ABRAHAM LINCOLN

LET reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to the babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools and colleges; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

of 5 per cent. in their freight schedules were granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the testimony shows that this would amount to about \$40,000,000. Large as this appears it would be offset by recent increases in wages and the rise in the cost of material.

Every observant citizen fears that the country is drifting away from prosperity. This retrograde movement would be checked at once if the railroads, which constitute the second great factor in our industrial progress, were permitted to advance their rates. A good Democrat, Congressman Levy, has introduced a bill to expedite the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. We hope the measure will pass. But it should be unnecessary. The exigency itself should compel immediate and favorable action.

President Wilson in his recent message to Congress, speaking of the needs of the railroads said: "We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards." This should be a warning to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If they do not act promptly, they should retire and be replaced by those who realize the need of the hour and who have the ability and the disposition to meet it.

The Plain Truth

In 1916! Comment has been heard on Speaker Champ Clark's remarks at the banquet of the Baltimore Merchants' Association recently. The Speaker is understood to have said that he would have been in the White House if the election of 1912 had been the natural outcome of the primary election, and that he might make the goal in 1916. Everybody who attended the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore knows that Mr. Clark had a majority of the delegates and would have been nominated for the Presidency but for the absurd rule requiring a two-thirds vote. Mr. Bryan, whose delegates were pledged to Clark and who was anxious himself to secure the nomination for the fourth time, artfully contrived to hold sufficient of his followers away from Mr. Clark to prevent the latter from securing the necessary two-thirds. A shabbier performance was never witnessed in a political convention. Speaker Clark was the victim. The one man who kept him out of the Presidential chair was W. J. Bryan and by the same token, he is the man who made Wilson a possibility. The Secretaryship of State was Bryan's generous reward. His defeat of Clark in 1912 has sealed forever the fate of Bryan as a Presidential candidate.

FORECAST! Senator Bristow of Kansas seeks reelection. He is well aware that this will be impossible unless the party presents an unbroken front to the Democracy. In 1912 most of the Kansas Republicans, Senator Bristow among them, were in the Progressive ranks. The consequence was that Wilson carried the state. Unless the Republicans of all shades line up together the Democrats will carry the senatorship there in 1914. But Representative Murdock thinks he is a rival for the senatorship and wants to run on the Progressive ticket if it has one. Bristow makes an appeal for Republican union, and if both elements of the party are wise they will heed it. While he dislikes some of the old-line Republican leaders, he will need the support of every Republican in the state if he is to stay in the Senate. In the election this year the Democrats can lose one or two votes in the Senate and still retain control of that chamber, while they can lose scores of seats in the House and hold their dominance. Unless they make the serious blunder of insisting on radical legislation the Democrats may possibly retain control of the House in 1914, by a diminished vote, while in the Senate the chances are against them. But to hold their own in the Senate the Republicans must make a rally in such states as Kansas.

CHINA! Score one for "big business." There is rejoicing at Washington, over the announcement that the Standard Oil Company of New York has entered into a partnership with the Republic of China, to develop the latter's mineral oil fields on a basis mutually acceptable. This was done without the aid of our Government, without influencing diplomatic circles but solely as a business proposition. While Americans rejoice over this great business exploit, foreign nations envy our good fortune. The New York *Times*, an ardent supporter of President Wilson, says that the achievement of the Standard Oil Company "is a stroke of genius and good fortune for China, it is the highest compliment that could be paid to the industrial genius of the Americans." "Yet" it adds, "this is the trust which has provoked the most savage assaults of our corporation haters, the trust that we attacked and dissolved by Government suit and the decree of our highest court. In our denunciation of the sins of our trusts, it is well that we should now and then remember the services they have rendered and the contribution they have made to the sum of our national wealth." And could the Standard Oil Company have accomplished its remarkable work at home and abroad but for its magnitude? Its bigness as well as its efficiency enabled it to outbid the world in its negotiations with the Chinese government.

BOSTON! Never despair. The best is always yet to come. We are a great nation. At the core we are sound. A sense of fair play and justice abides in every loyal heart. For the time being, the demagogues, the ranters and the noisy ones are on top. They have been attracting all the attention and getting a good many of the votes, but they cannot last. Lincoln never made a wiser observation than when he said: "You can fool all the people some of the time and part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." A hopeful and appreciative reader in Boston writes to the editor of *LESLIE'S*: "You and your paper are doing a 'valuable service to all of us every day. The pity is 'that we haven't more to help. I sometimes get a little 'discouraged, and feel that the crowd as a whole is a pretty 'poor lot, and really doesn't deserve much better than it 'gets, but such notions are only temporary, and I am still 'hoping that the time will come very shortly when common sense will be again considered the best guide for 'the individual and the mass. I hope to see the day 'when people will resent the application of methods and 'theories to government which they would reject in their 'own business. Our difficulty seems to be that the fellows 'who run the government never had a business of their 'own to run, and couldn't run it now if they had it. 'Without experience, without property, without any 'possible danger or personal inconvenience or loss, they 'are cheerfully prescribing for the rest of us. Some 'day we will kick the whole tray of medicines into the 'ash can, and go out and get a breath of fresh air. After 'that we will get well quick.' So mote it be. And the quicker the better!"

SUICIDE! Tammany Hall is in hard lines. It named the Democratic state ticket and within a year instigated the impeachment of its own governor, Mr. Sulzer. Now its state treasurer, facing the ordeal of a grand jury examination, cuts his throat and is found dead. Another state official declines to testify unless he is given immunity. This is the record of the Tammany Hall ticket and the end is not yet. The suicide of State Treasurer Kennedy bears an impressive lesson. The popular proprietor of two saloons at which longshoremen congregated, Kennedy was recognized as a power in New York politics, and was finally made Treasurer of the greatest state in the Union and the custodian of funds aggregating nearly \$200,000,000. Would any private citizen have called such a man to administer his affairs? What a shocking commentary on the politics of to-day! What an argument in favor of the proposed short ballot, which will do away with the election of all minor state officers and empower the governor to appoint them, as the President appoints heads of his departments and bureaus. Would any governor of the state appoint a man with the inexperience in financial affairs and the antecedents of Kennedy as custodian of its enormous funds? In his recent admirable address on Lincoln's birthday at Utica, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, in an earnest plea for a constructive program by the Republicans of New York, said, "The executive must appoint the heads of all departments and must be held strictly accountable to the people, not only for the quality of his appointments, but for the acts of his subordinates." Timely words! Both the great political parties are responsible for making the highest public offices the prey of spoilsmen. Both have vied with each other in selecting candidates, not because of their conspicuous fitness, but because of their supposed ability to win the votes of a particular nationality or class. In this matter at least we need to progress.

One Year of President Wilson

By JOHN A. SLEICHER

PRESIDENT WILSON has come to the close of his first year in the White House. Is he popular? Yes, negatively. There are two kinds of presidential popularity—the positive kind which Roosevelt, McKinley and Garfield had, and the negative which Cleveland and Harrison enjoyed and that Wilson now has. The people always want to admire and follow a President, and they will if he "makes good." They are waiting to see if President Wilson will do this effectively. If he does, his renomination will be assured. If he is to win he must bring the prosperity he has promised.

In the last analysis of things, prosperity is the promise of every political party and every leader. It is the only thing in platforms that counts with the people. Fine altruistic notions, high ideals, attractive theories all awaken interest, but Prosperity is what counts. Platform promises are weighed according to what they produce for sordid man's benefit. President Wilson now realizes this. He has a keen intellect. He is face to face with a halt in business. He sees the theory and the practice. He is showing signs of turning away from too much of the former. Like a sagacious politician he is adapting himself to the practical needs of the situation.

It may be remembered that when the Banking Reform Bill was introduced in a crude, unworkable and mischievous form, the President declared it must go through. He was on record as having said that heretofore when financial legislation was being considered bankers were consulted, and when the tariff was being revised manufacturers were called into the discussion, but that hereafter there would be no more of this. There must be "A New Freedom" in which the people at large would have the ruling voice. But when bankers from the South, East and West flocked to Washington to protest against the crudities of the Owen-Glass Bill, while the bankers of New York City kept silent, the President was inclined to be open-minded and receptive, and the bill was so redrawn and remodeled that Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress finally voted for it.

When a drastic bill to regulate the stock exchange to the point of destruction was introduced in Congress, the President's anticipated approval was not forthcoming and the bill must take its chances. Perhaps still more striking was his affirmative utterance in his trust message to Congress, in favor of fair treatment for the railroads and greater consideration for the business men of the country. The stand that President Wilson took, in his message, openly in behalf of returning prosperity, did more to strengthen his popularity than any other step taken since he has been in office. But it remains to be seen if his words will carry due weight with his law-makers who are still intent on curbing and crippling business.

Gravest apprehension exists in business circles regarding the hysterical attitude of Congress toward anti-trust legislation. Business men, Democrats and Republicans alike, are wondering whether it will be possible for Congress to run away with the President, or whether the latter will assert a controlling and conservative influence. Neither the Tariff nor the Currency Bill ranks in its importance to business men, great and small, with the Anti-Trust Bills now before Congress. No doubt exists among thoughtful persons that if these bills are passed in the shape in which they now are, all prospects of a speedy return of prosperity will be obliterated. If the masterly hand of the President averts this disaster, his strength with the general public will be wonderfully increased. It is not creditable to certain of his political opponents, in and out of Congress, that they are confidentially advising that no effort be made to stop the passage of these drastic bills because of the political revolution which they feel assured will follow. It would be a great achievement if President Wilson could sidetrack all the proposed anti-trust legislation until after the fall election and give the people an opportunity to have a referendum on the subject. This would be much wiser than to have the referendum after the damage has been done, for there is little doubt as to the verdict the people will render if prosperity is jeopardized.

President Wilson has the burden of taking affirmative action. The Democratic National Platform made certain pledges which the President felt bound to respect. He took them more seriously than some Presidents have taken their party platforms, perhaps because he was largely responsible for most of the pledges. But a President of a party restored to power for the first time in sixteen years and pledged to policies in opposition to those that have been followed during that period, is confronted with a serious task. When these policies include radical changes in our economic and financial systems, his difficulties are tremendously increased.

To revolutionize existing conditions is always to invite a serious disturbance of business. The faultfinders who vote for a change at one election are only too ready to discover an excuse for voting for another change when a new party comes into power. President Wilson, like all of his predecessors in late years, realized the fact that the vast amount of patronage he had to bestow gave him mastery of the situation. It was not easy always to reconcile conflicting interests in his party. Some recalcitrants are always hard to control. But President Wilson, by bestowing a favor here and there, by making a personal appeal in some instances, by impressing his views earnestly upon those who disagreed with him, and more particularly by enlisting the favor of the public press, including prominent weeklies and magazines, was able to dominate the situation at the Extra Session and to secure the passage both of his Tariff Revision and Banking Reform Bills. The former

was the easier task because of the widespread feeling among members of all political parties that tariff rates could be reduced without interfering with the prosperity either of labor or capital. The Banking Reform Bill was the more serious because of the radical notions of some of the remnants of the old free silverites still in the saddle. President Wilson steered through the Extra Session with great skill. He deservedly received credit for his tactfulness, diplomacy and political strategy.

When it came to the regular session, however, the situation changed. The demands for the passing of an Immigration Bill providing for the exclusion of illiterates raised such a storm of protest from organizations representing the foreign-born elements, that the President found it necessary to call a halt. He didn't wish to offend the labor vote which stood behind the bill, and he dared not offend the hundreds of thousands of voters representing the foreign-born citizenship. Then came the President's embarrassing reception of the suffragettes, the perplexing question of the regulation of the trusts, the smouldering difficulty with Japan and the insistent demands of the spoilsmen for spoils regardless of Civil Service regulations. Murmurs of discontent all over the country were heard because of the unexpected exactions and involvements of the Income Tax. Disappointed office-seekers, who outnumbered one thousand to one the favored appointees, began to complain. The President found himself confronted, before the close of his first year, as every President has been, by increasing opposition in his own party, but it has not made itself conspicuous up to this time.

It must be conceded that the Republican press have treated the President with great consideration. As a rule, they have commended him whenever commendation was deserved. They have not criticised him without a show of reason. Their criticisms of his diplomatic appointments have not been as severe as those of some of his former supporters. The criticisms of the President's course in signing the Civil Appropriation Bill, with its extraordinary rider giving undue exemptions to labor unions and farmers, was roundly denounced, as it deserved to be, by some of the strongest of the President's supporters.

The fact that the South was given such preponderance of control in the administration was criticised here and there by Republican newspapers, but the fact remains that but for the South Wilson would not have been nominated. If the South is at the front it is there because it had first claim to the position. The fact that a Southern man, Mr. Underwood, was at the head of the Ways and Means Committee that framed the Tariff Bill led to the inference that Southern interests would be unduly favored and the great industrial interests of New England unfairly discriminated against. But the severest critics of Mr. Underwood concede his fairness. The good nature with which he conducted his onerous task helped to disarm his critics and made his work easier.

President Wilson is a minority President. He received over a million and a half votes less than a majority of all the votes cast. He received fewer votes than William J. Bryan when the latter ran in 1908. Nevertheless Mr. Wilson's credentials to the White House are ample. The fact remains that he was elected mainly because of the division in the Republican ranks, due to the organization of Roosevelt's Progressive Party, which left Taft the last candidate on the list, with the electoral votes of only two States—Utah and Vermont, a total of eight votes—while four years before he carried every State excepting eighteen, securing 321 of the 483 electoral votes. The high price of living and the agitation against the high protective tariff were minor factors, but Wilson would not have been elected if there had not been a division of the Republican vote. Any other candidate on the Democratic ticket, even Bryan himself, would have won a victory under such conditions.

The pledge of the Democratic party and the promise of the President himself and of all his associates, on the stump, that the reduction of the tariff would lower the cost of living, will not be realized. Six months have elapsed since the revision of the tariff, but can any one point to a single necessity in common use which is selling at a lower price to-day than it was six months ago? It is true that large quantities of corn have been imported from Argentina and sold at lower than the American quotations, and it may be true that wholesale prices of a few other articles have been reduced to the wholesaler, but is the consumer paying less for any of the necessities of life than he was before? The public, always ready to question and find fault, will recall the extravagant promises of a full market-basket made by Democratic orators and repeated in Democratic platforms and will make this again a living issue at the next election.

President Wilson had the support of many Republicans who were dissatisfied with Mr. Taft's acquiescence in the trust-busting campaign of his Attorney-General, Mr. Wickersham. Conservative Republicans who had balked at Roosevelt and who had accepted Taft as a relief, found the latter following in Roosevelt's footsteps and hastened to support Mr. Wilson in the belief that all his writings and all his tendencies inclined toward conservatism. His later public addresses embodied in his discourses on "The New Freedom" were quite as radical as his former utterances have been conservative, but the public mind had not been centered on these later utterances. Furthermore, there was something catchy about Mr. Wilson's expression "The New Freedom." No more felicitous phrase to attract the public eye and to enlist the popular vote was ever coined by a practical politician.

"Freedom" is a much-abused word. It has never lost its attraction for the crowd and, without any definite idea of what Mr. Wilson meant, thousands of voters enlisted under his banner and fought for what they supposed to be the principles that all freemen should struggle to adopt. Men prominent in financial and railway circles, including captains of industry and financiers, declared for Wilson and his "New Freedom" only to discover, when they read his discourses carefully and when they contemplated his messages and the legislation he favored, that the "New Freedom," so far as capital was concerned, was to be a new tyranny. Hence the quick revulsion of feeling and the strenuous protests against the ceaseless warfare upon the railways and industrial corporations. Before he was in politics, Mr. Wilson had very clearly defined notions about the rights of capital and labor. In his thoughtful and impressive baccalaureate sermon at Princeton, June 13th, 1909, he said:

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades union, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

It is not a secret that in the same year, in a letter in response to an invitation to address a business men's association, Mr. Wilson declared that he was a warm partisan of the open shop and that he was in hearty sympathy with the movement to oppose boycotting. It is strange that this letter has not appeared in print. Its existence cannot be questioned. It has been read by a number of gentlemen.

President Wilson has been criticised for being too much of a schoolmaster, for being obstinate, self-opinionated and suspicious of advisors, but every President has had to learn by experience, and Mr. Wilson had had no experience in public life outside of the Governorship of New Jersey, which was purely local. In the light of experience, he has changed his mind regarding several public questions. His attitude toward labor is greatly modified from that which he showed in his address in 1909, from which I have quoted. In his "New Freedom" he bitterly opposed secrecy in the affairs of the Government, but now he finds it necessary often to keep his own counsels. For months the whole country has been waiting to learn the President's policy in reference to Mexico, but it is as mysterious as ever.

In the matter of the Panama Canal tolls, Mr. Wilson has not hesitated to reverse not only the platform of his party, but also his own specific approval of it. The suspicion is abroad that our serious involvement with Japan impressed upon the President the necessity of maintaining closer relations with Great Britain and that this had a decisive influence in reversing his judgment on the Canal tolls question. But the fact remains that the President was not afraid to reverse his judgment and to show that he had the courage of his convictions. Whether in this matter, and in some others now pending in Washington, he can have his way as easily as he had it during the first year of his service, remains to be seen. Some foresee a stronger opposition against him in his own party. It is the misfortune of the Democracy that it does not trust its ablest leaders. No President was ever welcomed more enthusiastically by the Democrats than Grover Cleveland, but he lived to hear his name hissed in a Democratic National Convention. Mr. Wilson is of a different mould.

Mr. Cleveland did not care for party leadership. Mr. Wilson does. He has a lofty conception of the functions of the President as, to use his own words, "The only National voice in affairs." His views were clearly defined in his book, "Constitutional Government in the United States," published seven years ago, when speaking of the President of the United States, he said: "If he rightly interprets the national thought and boldly insists upon it, he is irresistible, and the country never feels the zest of action as when its President is of such insight and calibre. Its instinct is for unified action and it craves a single leader." This furnishes the key to the dominating attitude which the President has shown in dealing with Congress and with the people. If he interprets the real sentiment and purpose of the country, his administration will crown him with glory. If he proves a false interpreter, he will seal his own fate long before 1916. President Wilson has his eye firmly fixed on a renomination and a re-election. The declaration of the Baltimore platform, "we favor a single Presidential term," does not trouble him. It need not. President Cleveland declared for a single term and accepted a renomination. So did Roosevelt. Until a Constitutional amendment forbids the re-election of Presidents, no occupant of the White House will ever interpose an obstacle to a second lease of the premises.

The people like a President who does things. They like a spectacular administration. That is why they liked

(Continued on page 231)

With the Mexican Refugees

By MRS. C. R. MILLER

With Photos by the Author



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT
Officer commanding Fort Bliss, Tex. He is one of the army's old Indian fighters and one of the most daring officers in the service.



MAJOR CLARENCE J. MANLY
Chief surgeon and sanitary officer in charge of the refugee camp. Major Manly is a Kentuckian and served with distinction as a medical officer in the Spanish War.

DOWN here on the wind-swept plains of Fort Bliss, more than five thousand Mexican refugees are being cared for by the United States Government. How long they will remain the army officers at Fort Bliss are unable to say. "I suppose they will be our guests until peace is declared in Mexico," said one officer, "and as you know the conditions across the river you can draw your own conclusions."

They are for the most part a happy lot, these Mexicans who were so suddenly thrust upon us. They have plenty to eat and there is little or no work. Several hundred of them are soldiers who followed that old saying "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," and these warriors are for the first time in their military careers housed in tents. The camp covers a space of 2,700 x 900 feet, is laid out in the regulation military style and is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence about thirteen feet in height. The wires are charged with electricity at night. This was done more to keep outsiders from creeping in than to prevent those who were inside from escaping; for although the camp is patrolled by the ever-watchful United States soldiers, more than two hundred intruders crept under the fence after the camp was established. Something had to be done to prevent half the people in Mexico from drifting into the haven of ease.

Just now, owing to the fact that there have been several cases of smallpox, the passes to visit the camp are limited. When I appeared at the gate I was probably the first woman visitor and the sentry read my pass several times. "It is all right," he said, "but it's pretty dusty in there." Down at the far end of the wide street which divided the camp in the center, I saw a motley crowd of men, a part of the Federal army of Mexico, crowding around an improvised counter. Some wore uniforms which looked as if they had been dragged over stony roads; others were in ordinary street clothes and still others were wrapped in gaudy blankets. Some wore large Mexican hats, some had felt hats, and many no hats at all. They looked very like a stage mob. A United States soldier volunteered the information that the Mexican consul at El Paso had sent the "fighting men" five dollars each. "I am not sure whether it is a month's or a year's salary, but they are getting new clothes," he said. "Over there is General Castro, who was at one time Governor of Juarez, but when Villa came he crossed over to the United States."

Just then a Mexican officer appeared and helped me to climb up on some boxes in order to get a better point of vantage for a picture and from this point I saw hats, shoes and blue denim suits given out, an outfit to each man who came up as his name was called. Finally I caught General Castro's eye and asked him to let me make his picture. He was calling the roll but he stopped, straightened up and my shutter clicked. Then he proceeded with his business. All this time General Mercado, the ranking general of the camp, was hidden away in his tent. It is said that he feels the defeat of Federals keenly and sulks over his ill luck. He is not popular with the soldiers, many of whom blame him for not putting up a better fight. There was plenty of clothes for the men but the poor women and children who had been driven from their homes during the battle were entirely forgotten. It is said that General Huerta was appealed to for aid and he refused to assist these poor creatures, preferring to clothe his soldiers. General Villa, who was at that time in Juarez, learned of this

and he at once sent \$1,000 to some charitable people in El Paso, telling them to buy whatever was needed for the women and children. "Nothing is to be given to the men," were his express orders. I talked with many of the women who were ill-clad and cold, for during the early part of their camp life on American soil the weather was bitter and one night there was a terrific wind storm which blew down many of the tents and damaged the camp to the extent of \$800. Fortunately the sun shines every day and the afternoons are like June days in the East, but the nights and early mornings are chilly owing to the high altitude. "I just had time to pick up my children and run," said one woman as she drew her baby closer to her and wrapped an old shawl about its emaciated little body. "Now I must wrap the other girl up in a blanket and put her in the tent while I wash her dress." So she carried the baby into the tent followed by the other child. A few minutes later she re-



BEAUTY BEHIND BARBED WIRE
Indian girls taking life easy in the detention camp at Fort Bliss.

"SEPTEMBER MORN" AT FORT BLISS



THE "SKY PILOT" OF THE CAMP

The chaplain John T. Axton, of the 20th Infantry, who is as much of a soldier as any man in his regiment and who works untiringly for the welfare of the refugees.

turned with a faded and torn calico dress which she proceeded to rub on a board, pouring a little water over it from a bucket standing nearby. Finally she spread it on the tent to dry. This child had no underwear at all and this wornout rag was her sole article of clothing. "Where is your husband?" I asked. "Killed in one of the battles, I think; I never was sure." She displayed no grief whatever. As I passed farther down a man touched me on the arm and begged me to look at his family. Then he wiped the baby's face with a dirty germ-coated handkerchief and held it up to be photographed. He was as proud as Punch when I told him that it was a fine baby and he called several of his neighbors and repeated my compliment. He has a little money and had secured some milk and eggs for his children.

There is no race suicide in camp, for there are at least five hundred children roaming about the streets while at least a hundred are infants. A number were born during the battle and several came into the world after their mothers had reached the camp. Two of these died. When the children were born there was no clothing for them, as the army surgeons are not prepared for such emergencies, and the babies had to be wrapped in rags until the good women of El Paso got together and prepared a lot of baby clothes for these poor little creatures. Chaplain John T. Axton of the 20th Infantry has taken a special interest in the women and children and it is due to his untiring efforts that they are gradually securing necessary clothing. Of course everybody had to be vaccinated, including the

infants, and now that their arms are sore one hears the pitiful wail of the sick child all over the camp. Many of Huerta's fighting men are carrying their arms in slings and shaking their heads in a solemn fashion over what to them seems a strange proceeding. A day or two ago the whole camp received its first typhoid inoculation. Many of them did not quite understand and one woman begged me to explain just what it was and I can assure you it was no easy task to make this poor half-Indian woman comprehend that this little scratching of the arm would protect her from typhoid fever. General Scott told me that he did not propose to run any chances of an epidemic and the typhoid serum was rushed here with all haste. "They are so close together," he said, "and an epidemic would be appalling. If I had more men to guard the camp I would spread it out for miles. However the surgeons are meeting the situation and with our sanitation there is little danger of much sickness." Only fifty-one are in hospital and many of these are the wounded. There have been several deaths, one from smallpox.

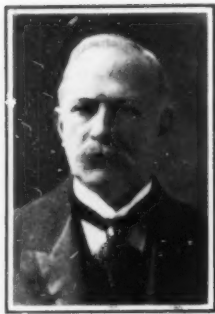
The camp throughout is orderly and everybody connected with it seems to be fixing up for a long stay. Several Mexican soldiers have been placed in charge of the streets and are held responsible for the sanitary condition of their sections. The majority of the refugees prefer to do their own cooking although in several parts of the camp rice is prepared in large corrugated iron cans. These are set over a fire built in a sort of ditch. Tortillas, a kind of shortcake minus the shortening, is the favorite bread of the Mexicans and in front of almost every tent women were baking these tasteless cakes over underground campfires, for the Mexican stove of the lower classes consists of two holes dug in the ground, one for fire and the other to act as a sort of ventilator or flue to make the fire draw. The wood is put in one of the holes and lighted. Then a piece of tin or sheet iron is laid over the top of the fire. The tortilla dough is mixed up, patted into cakes and rolled a little with a bottle or stick and then thrown on the heated tin and baked on both sides like griddle cakes. They are then stacked up in piles for the family meal. The United States Government gives out the day's rations each morning. This comes under the direction of Capt. B. P. Nicklin, the commissary officer of the camp, and the rations consist of bread, rice, beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, Mexican beans, pepper and salt. Wood for cooking purposes is carried into camp by the refugees working under the direction of the United States soldiers.

An idea of the amount of food now being used at Fort Bliss can be gained from the fact that during the last month, Capt. Nicklin handled 600,000 pounds of commissary. Ten thousand pounds of soap were also given out. It is costing the United States Government \$700 per day at present to house and feed this big family which suddenly paid us a visit. A post exchange has been established in the camp to supply those who have some money with such luxuries as bananas, apples, eggs, pies, etc., and one day over one thousand five cent pies were sold. Blankets and underwear are also on sale. The exchange is in charge of Chaplain Axton and he has pressed ten Mexicans into service as clerks. He expects to use the profits for fixing up the hospital, such as putting floors in the women's section, etc. I have wandered over every part of this unique camp. The streets fairly teem with people. The women were always busy either washing, cooking or playing with the children, for the love of children is a prominent trait in the Mexican character. In one or two places I discovered the emancipated woman who was gossiping inside the tent of a neighbor while her husband

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Let Us Give Business a Chance

By HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Former U. S. Senator from Ohio



HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the eighth in a series of articles for business men and women that has been running in LESLIE'S and in many respects it is the most noteworthy. Senator Foraker discusses in a calm and logical way a question of tremendous importance to the business interests of the country. He sounds in no uncertain tone a warning against certain tendencies of the times to which he ascribes some of the most acute evils of the day. Whether or not we agree with him, what he says is worthy of careful consideration. The next article in the series will be "The Mess the Muckraker Has Made," by Earle Welborn.

WHEN you hear men finding fault with the vital features of our institutions and with the fathers of our Government, you may well scrutinize carefully the criticisms they make. We may find occasion now and then, as new conditions arise, as we have done in the past, to change some minor provisions of our organic law; but when it comes to a proposition to change anything of vital character, we should hesitate long, and carefully study and consider, and weigh all the arguments for and against, before we lay violent hands upon what our fathers gave us.

In the same way radical departures from policies that have been proven successful through years of experience are to be entered upon only after the most mature deliberation.

I am simple-minded enough to believe that if the manufacturers of America have to pay twice as much for their labor and other expenses of operation as is paid by their foreign competitors, they will have to do one or the other of four things—quit, reduce wages, secure protection or go into bankruptcy. They do not want to reduce wages. No patriotic American does. On the contrary, the American standard of wages is, as it should be, the pride of every true American citizen. Neither do they want to shut down; and, surely, they do not want to break up. The only alternative is to secure protection. Not high protection, nor low protection, nor moderate protection, but enough protection to protect—enough protection to equalize the disadvantages to which we are subjected in competition with the manufacturers of the rest of the world.

With that much protection we can safely invest our capital, employ our labor, develop our resources, multiply our industries and make ourselves fairly independent of all the other nations of the earth—as to, at least, all the things we can naturally produce. Such, at least, has been our experience in the past, and I know of no change of conditions that will justify the opinion that it will not be our experience in the future.

If our distinguished President would allow Congress to adjourn and go home and give business a chance, we might have a fair degree of prosperity, notwithstanding the tariff. But if the Congress is to continue in session indefinitely, devoting the next three or four or five months to legislating about business for its further regulation, making more commissions to supervise our affairs, fix prices at which commodities may be sold in private business, and to regulate all kinds of business transactions, as Washington dispatches indicate it may do, it is impossible to foretell what the outcome will be. If, on the other hand, we can prevail on our Representatives in Congress to be conservative and legislate with a view to helping business and business men, instead of restricting and restraining and entangling, we shall be able to go forward to greater success than any heretofore achieved.

The time has come to help business, instead of further attacking it. For the last ten years business, especially big business, has been harried and annoyed and bedeviled until patience is well-nigh exhausted. If we were not grow-

ing has practically stopped. We are all learning that war upon them is war at the same time upon practically all other kinds of business. We are all interested in the restoration of their prosperity, and, therefore, in a policy that will give them a chance to meet the proper demands of maintenance, equipment and general improvement. There was a time when it was thought to be to a man's credit for him to invest capital and employ labor and be successful in the manufacture of some useful product. All rejoiced when he enlarged his plant and lengthened his pay roll and gave other evidences of prosperity, but we have come to the time when such a man rarely gets credit, unless he is unsuccessful.

There was a time when legislators and Congressmen thought it their duty to lighten the burdens of taxation and enact laws for the protection and encouragement of all kinds of business, but now it seems as though almost every man who gets into the Legislature, or into Congress, or any other office of prominence, thinks it his duty to spend his time taxing his ingenuity to conjure up new burdens of taxation and new forms and methods for enforcing them, and in making new laws for the regulation of business that are intended to restrict and even to entrap and ensnare the average business man and, so to speak, hamstring all freedom of effort of even the most legitimate character.

Such legislation apparently proceeds upon the theory that the successful business men of the country are a lot of crooks, who must be subjected to a general supervision and all kinds of restrictions, inspections and regulations as to how they shall keep their books of account and make reports to somebody of at least the results of all their transactions. These ideas have prevailed to such an extent that it has been well said that it now requires almost as much industry on the part of the average business man to keep out of the penitentiary as it does to conduct his business.

The business men of this country were never less in need of leading strings than they are to-day; they were never more honorable or upright in all their business transactions, and this is true not only of ordinary business, but of so-called big business as well. In every other country except this, big business is encouraged. This is particularly true of Germany. It should be encouraged here, for it is largely through the agency of business of that character that we have been enabled to invade foreign markets, selling abroad as we did last year almost a billion and a half of manufactured products, of which at least 70 per cent. was American labor. I hope and believe the pendulum of public sentiment is likely to swing soon, if it is not already doing so, in the opposite direction from that in which it has been swinging. I believe there is a growing recognition of the fact that war on business is war on ourselves, and that if we would have that universal prosperity to which we are justly entitled all business should have a fair chance, and that in this behalf all demagogues should be relegated to the rear, and a sound, safe and helpful order of things should be once more inaugurated.



Ex-Senator Foraker looks like the late Grover Cleveland when he is on an outing.

ing and developing and compelled to do business in spite of all these harassments, business would be well-nigh destroyed.

The railroads, stripped of the control of their revenues, have been stripped of their credit, and all railroad build-

What the President Has Done

By CHARLES M. HARVEY

TESTED by the number of great measures put forward, the activity of President, House and Senate, and the importance of the legislation enacted and projected, President Wilson has made a notable record for the past twelve months. Not since the close of the reconstruction days of Johnson and Grant were so many laws passed affecting the general structure of the National Government. Except for about five weeks at the opening of his term Congress has been in continuous session, special or regular, from the day of President Wilson's inauguration.

An achievement hitherto counted as among the impossibilities, the amendment of the Federal Constitution in time of peace, or to deal with issues originating wholly in peace days, has been accomplished. By the adoption of an income tax and the direct election of United States Senators, the fundamental law has been altered in two places, for the first time since Grant's early days in the White House, and the supposed rigidity of the federal charter has been found to yield to public sentiment when that sentiment has had behind it, or appeared to have, a resolute President, and a party intelligently determined to carry out the program for which it was placed in power.

A tariff bill which went over every schedule—the first Democratic act of the kind since the Wilson-Gorman law of 1894—has been placed on the statute book, and an issue which has taken up more of the attention of Congress than any other three or four questions which have ever come before that body has been dealt with in a way which promises to take it out of practical politics to the end of Democratic ascendancy, whether this closes with 1917, or is carried forward to 1921. This is saying much, for the first act of general legislation ever signed by the first President of the United States was the tariff and revenue bill, to which he gave his approval on July 4, 1789.

Of equal significance is the transformation which has been made in the country's banking and currency system by the legislation of the past few weeks. A national currency law which Secretary Chase and the leaders of the dominant party in the government framed in 1862, and a

national banking law under which the government's financial business has been transacted since 1864, and a great civil war debt was floated, has been reorganized and simplified, and placed in closer touch with modern needs. The dimensions of this task may be gauged by the fact that our national banking system at the time of the change which is under way covers 7,509 institutions, having an aggregate capitalization of \$1,000,000,000, approximately, a surplus amounting to \$727,000,000, or a combined capital and surplus of \$1,727,000,000. Moreover, the returns received by the organization committee show that practically all of the national banks will come into the new scheme under the federal reserve act.

Under the terms of the President's appraisalment trust legislation is given the fourth place in importance among the domestic legislation dealt with in his first year in office, being outranked by the tariff, the currency and the income tax only. The trust issue is becoming a simpler task than had been expected. The President's own method of dealing with that question was to let the Sherman act stand as it is, with all the doubtful points clarified. These he would supplement by legislation which would render it possible for the average man in business to recognize the law when he sees it, and to obey it. Looked at from the strictly business viewpoint this issue has no partisan side, although some of the radicals of his party have been trying to divide the people into two political camps on it. Allied with the Democratic extremists in opposition to the Administration's manner of dealing with the big combinations is the great bulk of the Progressives, while most of the Republicans take the President's side.

One of the leading Republican journals of the country, in commending the moderate, intelligent character of the trust message to Congress, says that "it closes one epoch and begins another in the experience of American business." This is praise from Sir Hubert. A notable triumph for Wilson is the dissolution of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. It will be noticed by the country that ex-Senator Edmunds, who had a large influence in shaping the Sherman law, lauds it for what he calls its

elasticity and simplicity, says it is a bulwark of stability for the country's business, and declares that in opposing any sweeping alterations in it the President has financial sanity on his side. The President, however, dodges the question of the exemption of the labor trust from the operation of the statute which all other combines are expected to obey. The most positive position which the President took on trust legislation is the abolition of interlocking directorates.

More serious study is being given to Alaska by the people and Congress than it has been receiving in recent years. The President, and a large majority of the people, favor giving that locality a complete territorial régime. Railroads should be built between important points, and these, with the ports and terminals, should be under government ownership and control. This is the position which President Wilson takes on this large issue, and the country is moving more and more in that direction. With its sparse population, its novel conditions, and its great distance from the center of the country, Alaska affords a favorable ground on which to try experiments which would not be practicable in the older communities. Moreover, under reasonably liberal terms the people of that region ought to get control of the riches which lie close to their hands.

The parcels post system, from which great benefits to the country are being brought, is being extended as rapidly as practicable. A beginning by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the physical valuation of the railroads has been started, which is expected to take a half-dozen years or more to complete, but, when finished, may furnish data for a more equitable basis for rate-making than has been possible hitherto. International arbitration is being pushed by Secretary Bryan, the principle has been accepted by thirty-three nations, and treaties have been signed by us with the Netherlands, Nicaragua and two or three others.

A new portfolio, that of labor, with its head a member of the Cabinet, has been created, the first chief being William B.

(Continued on page 231)

People Talked About



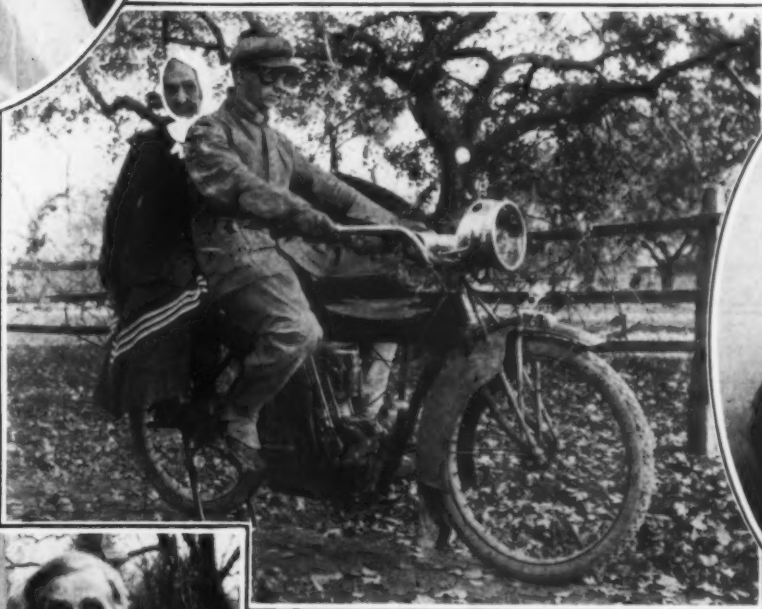
A WESTERN WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

Mrs. Rose A. Bird-Maley, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wyoming, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and of the Board of Pardons and the State Prison Commission and a member of the State School Land Board. She is a native of Wisconsin and now lives at Cheyenne. While a student in the normal department of Wyoming University she became a homesteader and kept her little farm running with her salary as a country schoolteacher.



NO RACE SUICIDE IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Two pairs of twins and one set of triplets rooming in the same dormitory at the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville. Left to right: Lucille and Lillian Russell, of Youngs, Ga.; Anna, Maggie, and Debbie Trapnell, of Metter, Ga.; Minnie and Mary Smith of Greenville, Ga. All of them are in the sophomore class



RIDING A MOTOR-CYCLE AT 92

Mrs. Katherine Osborne, of Warren, O., who was born in 1822 but enjoys the thrill of getting over the ground fast. Until six years ago she had never been on a street-car or train.



READY TO BEAT WIFE-BEATERS

Justice Henry E. Miller, of Maltby, Pa. who proposes, in a letter to LESLIE's a new method of dispensing justice—"a method known as the punch on any and all those cowardly brutes who have not got the nerve to pummel anyone but their defenseless wives. I am ready to give any and all wife-beaters a taste of their own medicine, I don't care if they are as big as a mountain. I would be pleased to receive by parcel post or C. O. D. all wife-beaters now living.



STILL MARRIED AFTER 68 YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. Rensselaer G. Smith, of Martin, Mich., who celebrated their 68th wedding anniversary on February 25th. Mr. Smith is 94 years of age and reads without glasses. Mrs. Smith is ten years younger and also active in spite of her years.



PRETTY INDIAN GIRLS ENTER WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Misses Georgia and Lucille Parker, sisters of Hon. Gabe E. Parker, the new Register of the Treasury, whose signature will be on all the Government's paper money. The Parkers are partly Choctaw Indians and trace their ancestry back to the leaders of the tribe when it was sovereign in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. They will be picturesque and welcome additions to Washington's official life.



BOY WHO MAKES A PRETTY GIRL

Durward Grinstead, of Louisville, Ky., a student in the University of Michigan, in his make-up as an artist's model in a college play called "A Model Daughter," which will be produced in March.

Tragedy of Wild Animal Life

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

IT was on the edge of a big "burn" that we came upon the first chapter of that morning's story, written in the freshly fallen snow. We were in the heart of the Canadian wilderness, and our trap-line (along which we had set sixty traps, several deadfalls, and a dozen poison baits) ran for fifteen miles through thick swamps where we baited for lynx, the fisher-cat, mink and ermine, and over strips of "barren" and the frozen surfaces of lakes, where we dropped our strychnine capsules rolled in deer-fat in the hope of capturing a wolf or fox. We had scarcely left our cabin when my comrade of that winter in the forests, who wore short skirts, snowshoes, and her hair in a long braid, called my attention to the tracks a little distance from the line of our trail. A big white hare had started across the "burn" shortly after the snow had ceased falling the previous night, and a fox had taken up his trail.

We always gave up our plans for an hour or a day to pursue these "stories written in the snow," so we followed. It was a short story, reminding me in its completeness and tragedy of one of Guy de Maupassant's masterpieces. The hare, probably with the approach of dawn, was making his way across the quarter-mile open to the opposite timber; and the fox was after his breakfast. There was no haste on the part of the fox. His footprints were close together and the end of his brush had trailed a smooth groove in the snow behind him. Cunningly he was giving his prey plenty of time in which to snuggle in some warm cover for the day.

But in the edge of the farther swamp another character was waiting to take a part in the nature-drama. A big white owl saw the hare—waited—floated silently up into the gray gloom of the dawn, and then descended like a shot upon its unsuspecting victim. It was an easy victory. And the feast was half over when the fox saw movement in the snow ahead and slipped up as quietly as the owl had dropped from out of the sky.

The whole story was there when we came up. Words could not have told it as it was written in the bloody snow. The hare had died easiest; but the owl had fought. Its big head lay a dozen feet from its crushed and torn carcass, from which half of the breast had been eaten. All of the hare was gone but its head and feet and fur. After the fight and the feast the fox had continued on into the swamp. The day after this we found a poison bait missing from a snow pyramid we had built in the middle of a small lake. We followed the tracks and found a dead fox half a mile away. The lady insists this was the real ending of that story in the snow.

I doubt if there is a more fascinating sport than studying the life of the wilderness on freshly fallen snows. Only then can one come into intimate touch with the wild things. And this cannot be done to its greatest advantage on the early snows that closely follow the hunting season. It must be in the dead of winter, when all animal life is at war with itself—when the desperate fight for food changes even the natures of the wild things, and extreme hunger drives both birds and animals of prey to deeds as thrilling as any that could be described in the lives of men.

Curiously enough, it is during these months—chiefly December, January and February—that the feuds of the wilderness break out in all their fierceness. Hunger and the ceaseless hunting of life for life seem to stir up the vengeance and animosities of animal life. Each winter it is so, as every trapper in the big northern wilderness will tell you. Feuds between men may smoulder down and die, but between the furred and clawed feudists of the North there is never a truce during these months of cold and hunger. And I have yet to find the exception where one kind of animal carries on a feud with more than one other species. These wilderness feuds, like those of the Tennessee mountains, are mostly "family affairs." For instance, the deadly warfare between the mink and the ermine is so old that it plays a part in Cree and Chippewyan legends, and these animals are of the same family. The fisher-cat hates the lynx, and the lynx the fisher-cat; and the otter is a deadlier enemy to the beaver than man. Other animals may fight, but they do not stalk and deliberately murder. The wolf is the ancient enemy of the bear, and a dozen times I have seen where a pack has followed bruin for miles. But in spite of printed stories to the contrary, I have never been able to discover where a fight has actually taken place between them, for the bear has a habit of turning in a way that sends his tormentors scattering before they ever get within reach of his claws. Bucks will fight, and the big bull moose have their mighty duels, but it's chivalry and the "gentler sex" that moves them, and not hereditary hatreds. The real feudists are the ermine, mink, lynx, fisher-cat and the otter. The

beaver is the sixth party, for he is the otter's victim. But he never fights—unless to build strong fortresses for his own protection can be called fighting. The white man says that he builds dams so solid that only dynamite can destroy them because he knows no better. But the old Indian hunter will tell you that the beaver is wiser than the fox, and that his dams are built like castle walls to hold back the otter.

I traveled a hundred miles through the Thunder Bay wilderness to see the results of an otter and beaver feud. The beaver, to the number of fifteen or twenty, had dammed up a stream and had thus formed a lake fully two

hundred yards in width, in the edge of which were built three houses, the largest about eighteen feet in diameter. I slept in this house, entering through a hole chopped in the top. It was as dry as a bone, the floor and walls of the interior being of that curious waterproof cement manufactured by the beavers. Directly up through the center of the floor was built a round tube, like a chimney, two feet in diameter and with its top rising four feet above the floor. Before the beaver were destroyed by their enemies, the water rose just high enough about their houses to fill this "door" to within a foot of the top. The beaver, to enter his house, dove under his home, came up through the tube, shook himself at the top, and clambered down to his dry floor and cozy nests. Here the temperature never reaches the freezing point, even in the coldest weather, and Mr. and Mrs. Beaver and the young people enjoy their winter immensely, for these are the months of holiday and feasting. All during the summer the workers of the colony have been cutting poplar and birch and other trees with succulent barks and have "anchored" their supplies at the bottom of the lake. Winter is their time of rest and rejoicing, unless enemies happen along. One of these enemies is the man with his dynamite sticks; the other is the otter.

In this instance it was the otter who came—a pair of them. They struck the lake-bed runways of their ancient enemies—furrows or roads running in and out among the sunken and anchored treasures of food, and probably investigated up to the very "doorways" of the beaver castles. Instinct, and never experience, tells the otter not to pursue his enemy into his home, for in fair battle on a solid footing a single beaver would tear half a dozen otter into shreds—his razor-like teeth and great strength making him more than the equal of the average dog. In the water he is comparatively slow, while the otter is as swift as a fish; swifter, in fact, as he must catch them in order to exist. So in his feud with the beaver the otter uses strategy and not brawn—if taking a mean advantage of an enemy may be called by that term. And yet he is less unfair than the trapper with his dynamite, for he gives the beaver at least a ghost of a show. Foot by foot he searches along the base of the beaver dam until he discovers what he believes to be a weak spot. Then he does what a lumberjack with his ax and pike could not do—works a hole straight through the lower part of the dam. Usually his work is undetected until the water falls; and then, if it is warm or moderate weather, the panic-stricken beavers hunt out the breach and repair it. In this instance of the Thunder Bay colony the otters' work was done in January, with the temperature forty degrees below zero. The water fell so rapidly that the beaver houses were soon high and dry, and all the water that remained was the trickling current of the little stream that had been dammed. The intense cold froze the wet bed of the lake; the great sheet of ice caved in; it was impossible for the doomed beavers to gather the soft clay and the necessary twigs and pebbles for their repair work; the broken ice and a fresh snow blocked the passages to their food; the interiors of their houses were no longer kept warm by the encompassing water. A few terrible days and nights and cold and starvation had done its work. Otter work in a "round" of waterways, passing the same point every ten days or two weeks. When this pair of feudists returned a fortnight later, there were ruin and desolation where had been life and happiness in the beaver world. There was not a beaver left alive. But the murderers paid the penalty, for the trapper who first discovered their work of destruction built a "shoot" for them in a narrow part of the little stream, and caught them both.

The warfare of the mink and the ermine is more open. They are brigands both, wilderness pirates who prey upon all other flesh and blood that they have the strength and skill to kill; and they are the two bravest animals in the forests. The mink is three times as large and three times as powerful as his little ferret-like adversary, but the ermine has the advantage of quickness. In single combat the ermine is almost without exception the victim, for he is such a brave and bloodthirsty little rascal that discretion is never the better part of valor with him. He will always fight—and fight until the end. This feud costs the

trappers of the North many thousands of dollars a year, for when one or the other finds his enemy in a trap it is pretty safe to say there will be no fur left for the trapper. A steel trap usually kills the ermine it catches, but this does not keep the marauding mink from tearing the dead carcass literally to pieces. That same trap seldom kills a mink; and when an ermine comes along and discovers his foe a prisoner and handicapped by the trap, there is always a battle royal—which three times out of four ends with the ermine victor.

Not long after we had trailed the fox and the hare across the "burn," we were passing over the same trap-line one day when from ahead of us we heard the shrill and piercing scream of a mink. I have heard a mink's scream from a distance of a quarter of a mile. Trappers have told me they have heard it a mile away. This particular mink who emitted the cry was a prisoner in the next trap-house two or three hundred yards ahead of us. We came upon him quietly, and were rewarded for our caution by a spectacle which is common enough in the wilderness but which is seldom witnessed by human eyes. An ermine was battling a big mink who was caught in the trap by one of his fore-legs.

We crept up behind a log and were spectators of the fight from a distance of not more than twenty feet. Then it was that we saw there were two ermine. Both were circling around their feudal enemy in movements so quick that we could scarcely follow them. Then one darted in squarely and bravely from the front, and at almost the same instant, as swift as a lightning flash, the second ermine sprang in from the side and fastened his needle-like fangs in the mink's neck. Again the mink emitted that piercing scream, and for perhaps fifteen seconds it was impossible to say who was getting the worst of it. Both ermine then darted out of the mink's reach. Twice—three times—they darted in to the battle, but at the end of the third onslaught only one of the ermine leaped back. The other had a deadly hold on the mink's throat, and kept it. Seeing the advantage the second ermine returned like a flash and got a throat hold. In two minutes more the battle was at an end.

It would have been easy to have killed both of the ermine, even with sticks, for they were so excited and infuriated that they paid but small attention to us when we revealed ourselves in time to save the mink's fur from mutilation. They darted about almost under our feet, squeaking like excited and fighting mice, and even when I picked up the mink one of them, clung tenaciously to a foot of his dead enemy. They had won their right to live, and we drove them away before we reset the trap. But our effort to save them both was futile, for when we came over the line two days later one of them was in the trap—dead.

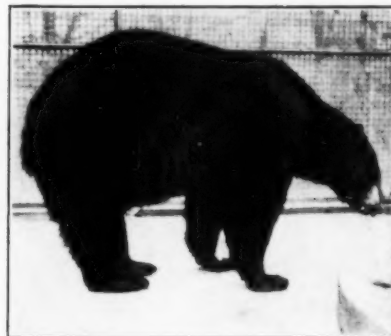


THE TRAGIC END WHICH AWAITS THE FUR-BEARING ANIMAL
A trader's "factory" in the Canadian Northwest, with \$40,000 worth of pelts being classified for shipment to the markets of civilization.



THE GRAY FOX, FULL OF CUNNING
Even in captivity, the fox often outwits his captors; the utmost diligence is necessary to prevent their escape from the fox-farms.

joicing, unless enemies happen along. One of these enemies is the man with his dynamite sticks; the other is the otter. In this instance it was the otter who came—a pair of them. They struck the lake-bed runways of their ancient enemies—furrows or roads running in and out among the sunken and anchored treasures of food, and probably investigated up to the very "doorways" of the beaver castles. Instinct, and never experience, tells the otter not to pursue his enemy into his home, for in fair battle on a solid footing a single beaver would tear half a dozen otter into shreds—his razor-like teeth and great strength making him more than the equal of the average dog. In the water he is comparatively slow, while the otter is as swift as a fish; swifter, in fact, as he must catch them in order to exist. So in his feud with the beaver the otter uses strategy and not brawn—if taking a mean advantage of an enemy may be called by that term. And yet he is less unfair than the trapper with his dynamite, for he gives the beaver at least a ghost of a show. Foot by foot he searches along the base of the beaver dam until he discovers what he believes to be a weak spot. Then he does what a lumberjack with his ax and pike could not do—works a hole straight through the lower part of the dam. Usually his work is undetected until the water falls; and then, if it is warm or moderate weather, the panic-stricken beavers hunt out the breach and repair it. In this instance of the Thunder Bay colony the otters' work was done in January, with the temperature forty degrees below zero. The water fell so rapidly that the beaver houses were soon high and dry, and all the water that remained was the trickling current of the little stream that had been dammed. The intense cold froze the wet bed of the lake; the great sheet of ice caved in; it was impossible for the doomed beavers to gather the soft clay and the necessary twigs and pebbles for their repair work; the broken ice and a fresh snow blocked the passages to their food; the interiors of their houses were no longer kept warm by the encompassing water. A few terrible days and nights and cold and starvation had done its work. Otter work in a "round" of waterways, passing the same point every ten days or two weeks. When this pair of feudists returned a fortnight later, there were ruin and desolation where had been life and happiness in the beaver world. There was not a beaver left alive. But the murderers paid the penalty, for the trapper who first discovered their work of destruction built a "shoot" for them in a narrow part of the little stream, and caught them both.



SOMEBODY'S BEAR-SKIN RUG
Every wild animal has one or more mortal foes; the bear need fear none but man, the cleverest of them all.

In the Spotlight



A SUCCESSFUL GERMAN PLAY
"Zabern," the German military play at Adolph Philipp's Theatre is highly appreciated by New York's large German population.



SCOTCH HUMOR WINS
Molly McIntyre as "Kitty MacKay" in the delightful Scotch comedy of that name at the Comedy Theatre.



A PICTURESQUE SPANISH WOOING
Lou Tellegen, Bernhardt's leading man, as "Ramon," and Dorothy Donnelly in "Maria Rosa," the tragic drama of Spanish peasant life.



ALL QUEENS
A bevy of beautiful girls from the chorus of "The Queen of the Movies," the tuneful musical comedy at the Globe.



A BUSY MATCHMAKER
Katherine Gray, as the charming Mrs. Flower in "The Rule of Three," who, on her honeymoon, meets her two former husbands, marries them off to friends and saves an embarrassing situation.



"When Claudia Smiles" it is none other than Blanche Ring.

The Season's Plays in New York

Eltinge Adolph Philipp's	The Yellow Ticket Zabern	Exciting Russian drama (German military comedy) (Militarisches Schauspiel)
39th Street Gaiety	When Claudia Smiles	Blanche Ring. Lively
Knickerbocker	Young Wisdom	Mabel and Edith Taliaferro
Cort	The Laughing Husband	Musical comedy
Hippodrome	Peg o' My Heart	Clever human comedy
Princess	America	Spectacular and patriotic
48th Street	One-act-plays	Sensational
Fulton	To-day	Successful drama
Astor	The Misleading Lady	Full of humor and surprises
Cohan's	Seven Keys to Baldpate	Mirthful melodrama
New Amsterdam	Potash and Perlmutter	Novel comedy of trade
Wallack's	The Little Cafe	Sparkling music
Belasco	Cyril Maude	Noted English company
Shubert	The Secret	Agonies and tears
Playhouse	A Thousand Years Ago	Oriental drama
Comedy	The Things That Count	Comedy with sentiment
Empire	Kitty MacKay	Scotch comedy
Hudson	The Legend of Leonora	Maude Adams
Liberty	A Little Water on the Side	Laughable comedy
Globe	Sari	A maze of melody
Winter Garden	Queen of the Movies	Light musical comedy
Casino	The Whirl of the World	Spectacular revue
Little	High Jinks	Lively musical comedy
Lyric	The Philanderer	Comedy
Booth	Othello—	Faversham—Superb Shakespearean production
Royal	Omar, The Tentmaker	Persian play based on the Rubaiyat
Harris	Within the Law	Second year success
Lyceum	Rule of Three	Enjoyable farce
44th St.	The Land of Promise	Billy Burke
Maxine Elliott's	The Midnight Girl	Musical comedy
	Help Wanted	Serio-comic play of business life.



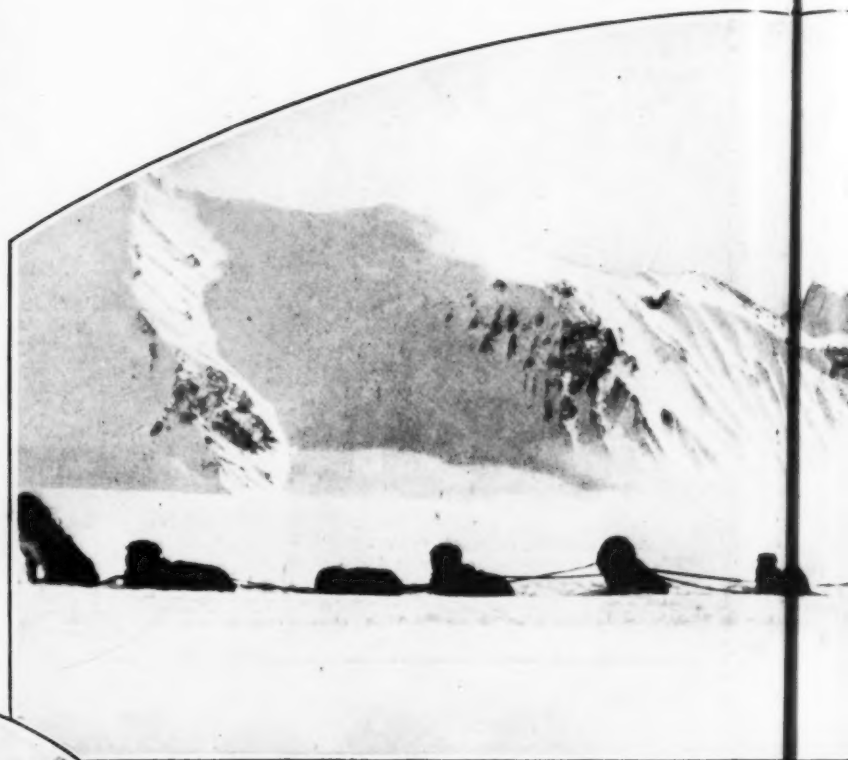
FAVERSHAM IN SHAKESPEARE
This season has been noted for its numerous splendid Shakespearean productions, but the cast at the Lyric is exceptionally fine and is giving a superb presentation of "Othello."

Pictorial Digest World's



DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN A LAVA STREAM

Remarkable photograph of the eruption of the Sakura-jima volcano, in southwestern Japan, with the city of Kagoshima in the foreground.



WHY THE GOVERNMENT WILL FIELD R.

A dog-team crossing Shushana Glacier, on its way from the end of the Copper River may be another Klondike. This is now the only way to transport



TUNNELING THROUGH A COLORADO SNOW-SLIDE

A heavy slide completely blocked this road in the Colorado mountains and the operators of the stage line dug a tunnel through it instead of trying to excavate the enormous amount of snow and debris that held up all traffic.



ONE OF THE BIG DEFENSE

One of the new 16-inch guns which has just been tested at Hook, N. J. It weighs 2,400 tons and fires a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds; a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder. Each end of the Canal will be protected by



AN INDIAN DRAMATIST

Governor Stanislaus Dana, of the Passamaquoddy Indian tribe in eastern Maine, who recently wrote a drama which was enacted by 342 Indians of the village. It was given in the Passamaquoddy language.



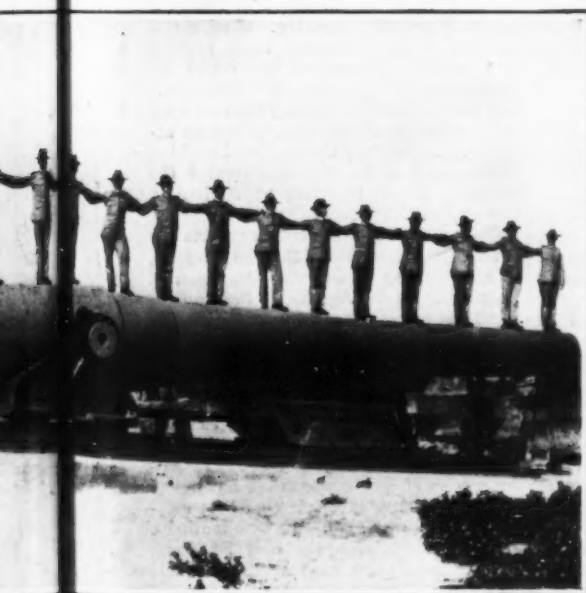
ONE OF THE MAIN STREETS OF DAYTON, O., DURING THE FLOOD AND NOW

These two photographs of Main Street, looking south from Second, were taken from the same point of view. On the left is shown the street as it appeared at the time when the water was at its height. The other picture shows how completely and promptly the enterprising city has rehabilitated itself under the leadership of John H. Patterson.

Digest of the World's News



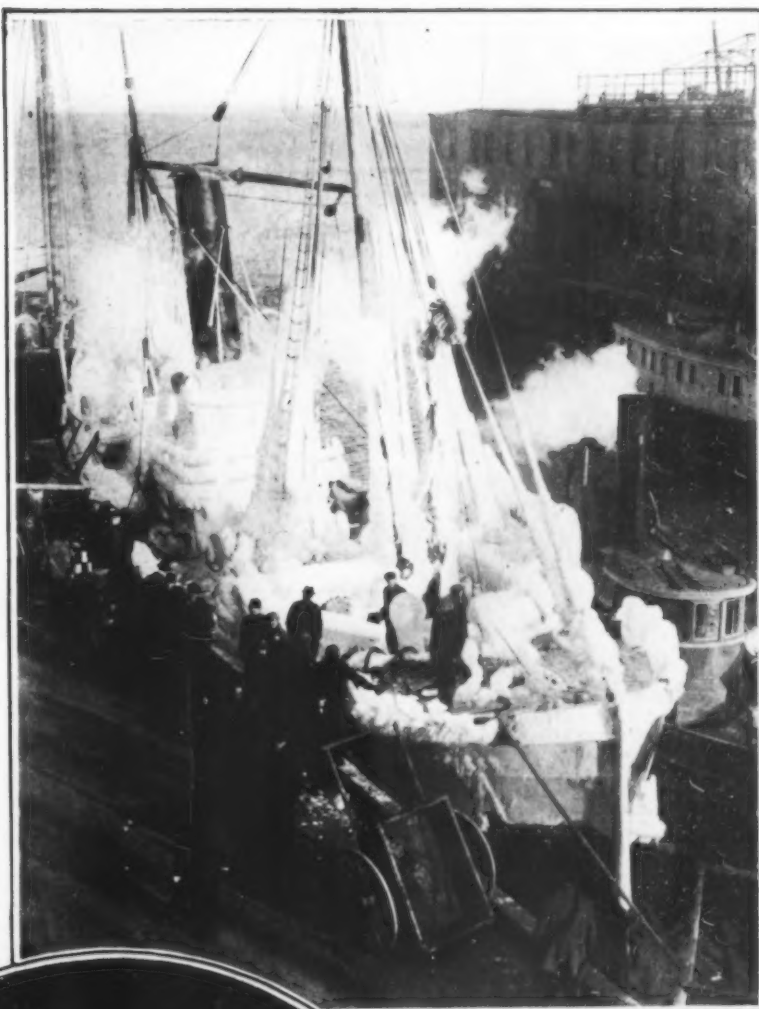
WILDLAND RAILWAYS IN ALASKA
The end of the Copper River Railway to the newly discovered mining camp which only was transporting supplies for a distance of about 100 miles.



DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL
The Hook, ready for transportation to the Canal. It weighs 130 tons and requires a charge of 100 pounds of powder for each shot. In addition to these are 100 mortar batteries with a range of from fifteen to twenty miles.



When the lamp is nearly to the top of the lamp-action.



A SOUVENIR OF THE TERRIBLE WINTER GALES OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

A fishing smack as it docked in Boston harbor after a perilous trip through zero weather, when the high waves froze as they dashed over the ship.



WHERE TEN AMERICANS MET DEATH IN MEXICO

The Cumbre Tunnel in Mexico in which the bandit Castillo trapped a passenger train and caused the death of fifty-one passengers, including prominent officials of the railway. The bandit afterwards crossed the border and was captured by American troops near Hachita, N. M.



THE BANDIT CASTILLO

The outlaw who sent into the Cumbre Tunnel the passenger train with its luckless victims. General Villa urgently requested that the outlaw be turned over to him for public execution.



AN OKLAHOMA TOWN 60 DAYS OLD

The new town of Wilson, in the Chickasaw Indian district of Oklahoma, where the discovery of oil wells has produced another of the brisk towns for which the West is noted. The new town has been named after President Wilson.

NYAL'S Face Cream SOAP



A toilet soap which represents the highest excellence of modern chemistry combined with ripe experience of years of practical soap-making, Nyal's Face Cream Soap is at once sanitary, hygienic, delightful in use, and still more delightful in the results it produces in its effect upon the skin. It is dependable when regularly used for keeping the skin in a natural condition, fresh, rosy, clear, velvety and elastic; is excellent for the oily, greasy skin, because it cleanses and purifies; likewise for the dry, tight skin, because its emollient properties cause relaxation, and its cleansing properties stimulate.

Nyal's Face Cream Soap is fragrant and subtly sweet as the breath of a rose; yet, it is not what you would call "perfume" soap. Like a flower, it is fragrant in itself with an individual odor fairly bewitching. It makes a soft, bubbly lather which is so pure and safe that women with the tenderest skin can use it constantly. It is more than a toilet preparation—it is a soap for everybody, and for every occasion.

Nyal's Face Cream Soap is sold exclusively by Nyal druggists. Twenty-five cents a cake.

There are 16,000 of the best druggists in America selling Nyal's Face Cream Soap. There is one of these druggists right near you.

Send 10c, stamps or silver, for a valuable booklet by an eminent authority on "The Care of the Complexion."



Nyal Company, Detroit, Mich.

Les. W.



THE END OF A SNOWSHOE RACE

Snowshoeing is one of the most exhilarating sports of the northern winter resorts and is indulged in by men and women, old and young. The snowshoe is becoming more popular each year as the increase of snowshoe clubs throughout our northern states and Canada attests.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily, asking how and when to go and what it will cost. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others preparing to write. Special travel experts on the LESLIE staff will make this page almost indispensable to the traveling public. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination or the direction in which they wish to travel. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed.

THE VOGUE OF THE WINTER VACATION

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

We have been hearing complaints that the old-fashioned winter was a thing of the past, and now we have been having a visitation both of a blizzard and an icy wave to carry us back many years to find anything in comparison. As a result those who have been postponing their winter vacations have been rushing southward in all haste to escape the snow and frost and to enjoy sunshine and flowers. The transformation that can be brought about in twenty-four hours is so unique and impressive that one who enjoys it for the first time becomes anxious to repeat the experience. Better than all medicine, the physicians are now advising the invalid class and elderly people to avoid the severities of the changeable climate of the North and to spend the closing months of the winter, at least, and the first few weeks of spring either in the South or on the Pacific Coast. The railway and steamship lines rival each other in the attractions they are offering to travelers. It is not surprising that the exodus to the South and the Pacific Coast increases enormously year by year.

The vogue of southern travel for winter holidays has so rapidly increased the past few years that the wonders of a northern winter are almost forgotten. But the outdoor enthusiast finds a winter vacation in the snowbound country bracing and health-inviting and a round of pleasurable enjoyment. Many of the large hotels of the White Mountain district, the lake region of northern New York, and across the border in Canada, remain open all winter. They offer special rates and invigorating sports as inducements to those looking for relaxation in winter.

G., White House Station, N. J.: The water trip to Jacksonville from New York is made via the Clyde Line, leaving pier 36, foot of Canal St., New York; boats sail every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and call at Charleston en route. The fare is \$43.39 for the round trip, \$24.90 one way.

H., Cleveland, Ohio: Following the route that you suggest and traveling first class, stopping at first-class hotels, you can ordinarily estimate that it would cost you about \$10 each per diem. Any of the reputable guides to Europe, which you can buy at any bookstore, will give you names of hotels, distances from point to point, routes and fares and much other travel information.

S., Chicago, Ill.: The most direct route from New York to Rio de Janeiro is via the Lamport & Holt Line, sailing every alternate Saturday from Brooklyn. The first class rate is \$125 up; second \$75 up; and third \$45. From about January to March is considered the most desirable time to take this trip. The steamers are commodious and second class accommodations good. Booklet on South America is being mailed.

D., Galveston, Texas: There are to be two Panama Expositions next year, one at San Diego and one at San Francisco. You have a mistaken idea that these expositions are to be held this year, but I find it is a very common error. The San Diego Exposition will be held throughout the entire year. The San Francisco exposition will open February 20th and close December 4, 1915. If you are not going West until next year, it would be better to await the announcement of special excursion rates before laying your plans.

M., Washington, D. C.: A bicycle tour of "England" could be made in five or six weeks at very little expense. Third class steamship rates are, White Star, Southampton and Liverpool \$33.75. Cunard New York to Fishguard and Liverpool \$37.50; American Line, New York to Plymouth and Southampton \$32.75; Philadelphia to Liverpool \$31.25. I am mailing a circular issued by the Cunard Line giving map and outlines of tours in the Cathedral cities of England and the Shakespeare country. In many of these cities the Y. M. C. A. has boarding places where rates are low. The International Y. M. C. A., New York City, issues a booklet giving the addresses of their buildings in the leading European cities which they will furnish on application. C., St. Louis, Mo.: The North German Lloyd Steamship Line makes a specialty of shipping auto-

mobiles to Europe. It would cost about \$400, including crating, from New York to Bremen and return for a five passenger touring car, including customs arrangements which would enable you to drive through any country except Turkey. It would cost you about \$35 to ship the car from St. Louis to New York. Hiring an automobile abroad would cost about \$20 a day for approximately 80 miles a day, exclusive of chauffeur's board. Extra mileage is charged for at the rate of about 30c per mile. These charges are for up to and including six passengers, and cover all expenses for maintaining the car, such as gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, etc. The chauffeur speaks the language of the country.

A., Fort Worth, Texas: Definite information on Panama Exposition tours will be available in about a month. In going to the exposition via the Canal, it would be almost as cheap to come to New York as to sail from New Orleans, as the rate from New York to San Francisco via Panama is the same as for the short sail from Panama to San Francisco. Sailing from New York you could take advantage of stop-over privileges to visit New Orleans, Washington and Philadelphia. The Panama Railroad Steamship Line makes trips to San Francisco via the Canal for \$120 first class. From San Francisco via the Southern Pacific you could take in southern California, with the missions and other points of interest, Arizona and New Mexico. You cannot conveniently take in Havana on such a tour unless you make the round trip from New Orleans on the Morgan Line, cost \$45.

H., Edenton, N. C.: The summer rates to Yellowstone have not yet been issued. I can give you last year's figures, and rates vary little from year to year. To thoroughly see Yellowstone take one of the regular railroad tours from Chicago to and through the Park. There are three ways of entering Yellowstone, the northern or Gardiner Gateway on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the most direct route; the western or Yellowstone, Montana, entrance, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Cody, Wyoming, entrance on the C. B. & Q. The fare from Norfolk to Chicago is \$19 exclusive of Pullman. A complete tour of the Park can be made in five and a half days, but if you have more time to spare take it. Tours from Chicago vary from about \$80 for a four-day tour entering at Yellowstone to \$116 for a five-day tour entering at Cody. Entering at Gardiner, a six-day trip would cost about \$97.

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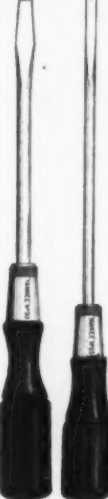
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One Year of President Wilson

(Continued from page 222)

Roosevelt. That is why they tired of Taft so quickly. Roosevelt was a "smasher" and a "buster." He made the wheels go round and the sparks fly. The people enjoyed him. Taft with his judicial temperament was inclined to let things move along quietly and to accomplish results in the old-fashioned way without thunder, lightning or pyrotechnics. His work was effective but noiseless, but the crowd didn't think anything was being done. President Wilson appreciates that the crowd likes the spectacular and he enjoys smashing precedents. He likes to walk into Congress and read his own messages. He enjoys giving the legislative branch of the government a little rope for free pasture and then pulling it up within restrictions that he himself imposes. All this pleases the people. They are entirely satisfied with anything he may do unless he does it to them.

But every administration is finally judged from the long distance view. Fireworks may please the crowd but the far-reaching results of presidential policies will have to stand the test of the bookkeeper's pen and pencil in the workshop and in the accounting room.

What the President Has Done

(Continued from page 224)

Wilson, an active member of a labor union. The selection of commercial agents to extend American trade abroad is part of the newly created machinery of the Department of Commerce. By the appointment of a native majority on the Philippine Commission President Wilson has virtually placed the control of that body in Philippine hands, and has pushed forward by one step the movement looking to ultimate independence for the archipelago. This policy, however, has powerful opponents among Democrats and Republicans. A direct national primary for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president is one of the many novel measures to which the President is committed.

From present indications the Panama Canal will be opened long before the middle of 1914. A civil government for it is being organized, at the head of which will be Colonel Goethals. The Canal has projected itself into international politics by the protests which several nations have made against the exemption of American shipping from the payment of tolls. The leadership in this opposition is taken by England. It will be noticed that in this contention President Wilson, Senator Root, and many other leaders on each side, favor the British view. It is unfortunate that this international disagreement should intervene to mar the good feeling which this great event would naturally bring to the nations.


In her anti-Japanese legislation California persists in her rôle as a marplot, and the improvement in our relations with the government at Tokio has not gone as far as moderate, peaceful Americans would wish. A large element of the people and the press of that State continue to be hostile, and to hamper the National Administration. Some anti-American outbursts have taken place in Japan on this account recently, but in both Tokio and Washington there is a feeling that the difficulty between the two countries will eventually yield to the efforts of diplomacy.

President Wilson said a few months ago that the Mexican situation was the "one cloud in the sky." The cloud remains, but it is not nearly so dense as it appeared to be earlier in his administration. He has not succeeded in discrediting Huerta in any marked degree, or in arousing any considerable amount of sympathy for the orgy of brigandage and assassination which characterizes the conduct of the war by Villa and others of the rebel chiefs. The Mexicans have been permitted, however, to fight it out among themselves. The embargo on the importation of arms by either side has been lifted. Except to patrol the border, and to feed starving Mexicans, men, women and children, the war has cost us comparatively little, and from first to last in the life of no American soldier has been lost. With the embargo removed the temptation for intervention diminishes. For this immunity President Wilson deserves the Nation's thanks.

This Funny Age

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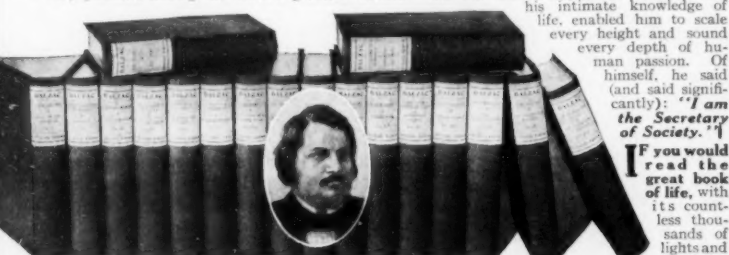
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In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 226 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

Keeping "I USED to think," said a Lent bright woman, "that I must keep Lent by being glum and going without things myself. But I have learned a better way. Now I make extra exertions to be cheerful and to make my family happy, and I try to visit the charitable institutions of the city. I plan to visit every one before I die, devoting Lent each year to my hobby. The amount that I have learned about the vast charities in my own city during the three years of my study is simply incredible. I take notes of my observations, and I have given several club-talks about them, urging other women to follow my example. I carry always some flowers, and usually, besides, a glass of jelly, or a good book for the hospital or orphanage library, or give what I can of money. Fortunately, they have usually different days for visitors in the different institutions, so that I am able to go to three or four every week."

A Lenten AS Lent is the time for egg-dish dishes, try this: Put half a-cupful of cream in a small casserole, break into it without beating, six eggs; and set in an oven (not too hot) until the whites are fairly set. Then sprinkle with salt, paprika, green peppers minced or pimento (not too much), and parsley and serve. If you have no cream or no casserole, use milk and an ordinary dish, set the eggs well back on the range, cover, add butter as the eggs begin to form, stir gently from time to time, and in about twenty minutes or half an hour, according to your heat, you will have an incomparable breakfast dish. I never knew but one cook who could get this dish (called "slowpoke eggs") just right. You may have to try two or three times before you get it just to perfection, but when you do, you will say that it excels all other ways of cooking eggs. Don't hurry it. Try it with only two eggs at first. Use only the freshest. Don't over-season it.

Russian Teacher-Mothers IN Russia, teachers are encouraged to marry and bear children, as a recent case in New York seems to show that American teachers are not. Madame Rosanoff, an instructor in Russian Literature in the Government Gymnasium in Moscow, who is over here to study our educational methods, tells us this fact. The authorities probably feel that a mother is likely to understand children a trifle better than others and can therefore teach better. They allow an absence, with full pay, for a period of from two to four months, whenever a teacher becomes a mother. Then the government takes charge of the baby and provides for its education. There is only one class of offices in the Russian schools which must be filled by spinsters or widows,—a sort of supervisory class. At the end of twenty-five years of teaching, both men and women are pensioned by the government. Madame Rosanoff adds that in nearly all cases women and men receive equal pay for equal work in Russian schools.

Servants' FRANCE has established Order of Merit it, and calls it, "The Distinguished Domestic Service Order." Its badge is a red, white and blue ribbon. Thirty years of faithful work are required to earn it, though certain exceptions may be made. It is the custom to say that none in our servant class could ever earn membership in any such honorable body; and yet among the thousands of "old families" in our country there are many in which some "Mary Ann" or "Bridget" or "Daniel" or "Patrick" holds an honored position on account of long and faithful service. The French servants need not have spent the entire thirty years in the same place.

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Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to buy this fine 17-Jewel Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, fitted in a beautiful Gold Strata Case, Factory Stamped and Guaranteed 25 years, hand-engraved plain polished or with your own monogram, and our starting offer is to send you this 1914 model free of charge for your approval.

No Money Down

other Watch or Diamond House in the World, and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half for it sells regularly at \$30 to \$22, while our

Special Price \$12.75 is ONLY



We don't want you to send us one cent—not a penny. Merely give us your full name and address so that we may send you this superb 17-Jewel Elgin on approval, and if after you receive it and want to keep it, then pay us the small sum of ONLY \$2.00 A MONTH. But if after you have worn it 30 days FREE and don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever. You do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men. Write for our BIG FREE WATCH AND DIAMOND BOOK today. Do it NOW!

HARRIS-GOAR CO. Dept. 1200
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The House That Sells More Elgin Watches Than Any Other Firm in the World.

3 Years to Pay —for the—Meister Piano



30 Days' Free Trial We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit, or pay or advance a cent in any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

\$1 a Week or \$5 a Month No Interest On Payments

No cash payment down. No extras of any kind. Piano stool and scarf free. Sold direct from the maker to you and we guarantee you a saving of \$100.

Send now for our beautiful Free Catalog which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos. Our resources exceed \$1,000,000.

\$175

Rothschild & Company
Dept. A56 Chicago, Illinois

FOR OVER 30 years we have successfully treated Hip Disease, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Club Feet, in fact, crippled and deformed conditions generally.

Our patients come from all over the United States, from Canada and Mexico. The boy you see here had Hip Disease. One leg was an inch shorter than the other; hip motion very limited. There was pain and inflammation. After treatment here, his legs are of the same length; hip motion is good. The limb is practically normal. He is Harry Daroux, 921 E. 2d St., Pine Bluff, Ark. Write to his father, A. J. Daroux.



Spinal Diseases and Deformities

The little girl was a victim of Potts Disease of the Spine. She was carried here, almost helpless. Today she can stand up straight and strong; walks, runs and plays like other girls. Write to her mother, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, R.F.D. No. 2, Clinton, Ind.

These are two typical examples of what our distinctive treatment accomplishes in such difficult cases. We recently had to greatly enlarge our buildings and equipment to accommodate our rapidly increasing patronage. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also Book of References, will be sent on request. Write for them.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
905 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Made-to-Measure

Express \$275
Prepaid



Pants cut in the latest style. Made-to-your individual measure. Fit, workmanship and wear guaranteed.

No Extra Charge for peg tops, no matter how extreme you order them.

Agents Wanted A good live hustler in every town to take orders for our celebrated made-to-measure clothes. Samples of all the latest materials FREE.

We Pay Big Money to our agents everywhere. Turn your spare time into cash by taking orders for our stylish clothes. Write today for beautiful FREE outfit.

The Progress Tailoring Co., Dept. 1623, Chicago



"RANGER" BICYCLES

Have imported rubber chairs, sprockets and pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes and Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. Guaranteed 2 yrs.

FACTORY PRICES direct to you others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from \$12 up. A few good second-hand machines \$3 to \$8.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, freight prepaid, anywhere in U. S., without a cent in advance. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog and special prices and a marvelous new offer. A postal brings everything. Write it now. Coaster Brake Rear Wheel, lamps, parts, and sundries half usual prices. Rider Agents everywhere are earning money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 174, CHICAGO

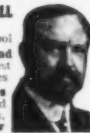
Dr. Hall's Sexual KNOWLEDGE

By DR. WINFIELD SCOTT HALL
Head of Physiology
N. W. Univ. Medical School
Plain Truths of Sex Life and Eugenics, according to latest Medical Science Researches

All About Sex Matters What young women and men, fathers and mothers, all others need to know

New Book All need to Read (Illustrated; 320 pages) Scientific Sex Facts Hitherto Misunderstood Only \$1.00; postage 10c extra; mailed under plain wrapper.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE HOUSE
16th and Chestnut Streets, Dept. W-162, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Detroit Marine Engine

Uses Gasoline or Kerosene

Demonstrator Agent wanted in each boating community. Special wholesale price on first outfit. Amaze your friends. HALF operating cost. gives more power, will not back-fire. Engine starts without crank; reversible, only three moving parts.

Greatest Engine Bargain ever offered. Motor reloaded if not satisfied. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 h. p. Suitable for any boat, motor, cruiser, or R. B. truck car. Join boosting club. Send for catalog.

Detroit Engine Works, 1329 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

THE "WHITE FROST" REFRIGERATORS

Approved and used by U. S. Government. Direct from factory to you, freight prepaid, 30 days free trial. Easy payments. Save the price in cost of ice. Postal will bring Free Catalog. Write today. Metal Stamping Co., Dept. 50 Jackson, Mich.

LEARN TO PAINT SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS

I'll teach you personally by mail. 14 years successful teaching. Big field for men and women. You can EARN \$18.00 TO \$45.00 A WEEK. One field, 8, C. write, "Desired \$25.00 while taking course." Write today for catalog, samples, etc.

Detroit School of Lettering.
CHAS. J. SYRONI, Founder, Dept. 1000, Detroit, Mich.



I TEACH BY MAIL WRITE FOR MY FREE BOOK "How to Become a Good Penman" and beautiful specimens. Your name elegantly written on a card if you enclose stamp. Write for it today. F. W. TAMBLYN, 422 Meyer Ridge, Kansas City, Mo.

In the World of Womankind

(Continued from page 232.)

golf and tennis, and encouraged American girls to lead the outdoor athletic life, which they have carried to such an extreme that they are losing their small ankles and their trim figures. Their muscles are drawn and tense, and they are probably in perfect health,—but are they attractive to men?"

"Well,—which should we try to do? Push the girls back to delicate semi-invalidism, with its small waists and ankles? or educate our boys so that they may prefer healthy girls to dolls?"

Lady Northcliffe damages her case by going on to say that "a girl should be a girl"—a statement which few will be bold enough to dispute—and predicts "old maidhood," for these "scandalously healthy girls,"—which leads the inquiring mind to wonder what is the difference between "scandalous" health and all-right health,—and ends with expressing a predilection for "laces and frills" on women,—also "delicate sentiments, pure thoughts and genuine affection." The idea conveyed that sickly women are more likely than healthy ones to have "pure thoughts and genuine affections" should make us all pause in our struggles for health. What if it should really be true that we are all wrong in trying to be well and strong! What if it should turn out that we should have finer children if we laced our waists, gave up outdoor exercise and spent half our time lying on a couch in frilly negligees! Doesn't it sometimes seem as though people talked just to see how silly they can be when they try!

Inquiries Answered

To S. J., Rockton, Ill.: That name was not his true one. The young man mentioned has lived in New York City for twenty years or more, and cannot possibly be your friend. You have my deepest sympathy.

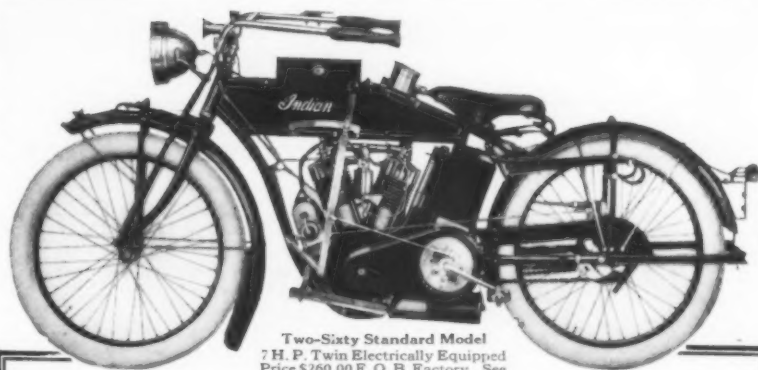
To C., Evansville, Ind.: You do not need to send any card. Your usual letter will be enough. An enclosed card might please him, and it would be proper to send one. Never send a postal-card letter on any but the most trivial matters, and only to intimate family friends. By all means ask him to join your church if you really wish him to. If he wishes you to join his, consider it carefully. Try to agree to go to the same church, if possible. As to your last question, there is a happy medium between indifference and too great enthusiasm. Try to attain it.

New York Among the Banks

"WILL somebody be kind enough to tell us," asks a writer in one of the Boston papers, "why propositions looking to the strengthening of the banks of New York city arouse opposition among bankers elsewhere?" The query is pertinent. It has often suggested itself to persons all over the country. We saw this feeling manifested in a conspicuous degree in the past two or three weeks, when Secretaries McAdoo and Houston were making their inquiries looking to the allotment of the big regional banks in the various districts. One cause of this desire on the part of many persons, bankers and others, principally in the West and South, to discriminate against New York in the distribution of the great representative banks is jealousy. Another is ignorance of the beneficent though thankless functions which some of the New York institutions perform in great monetary crises. Still another is the steady influence which the New York institutions exert in defeating cornering operations on the stock and produce exchanges.

New York represents the entire United States in the financial transactions of the world. Through the council boards of the money changers of London, Paris, Berlin, and the other great bourses it talks for the whole country. New York is the one American monetary center which has the machinery to finance the larger international transactions. It is on New York, and not on Chicago, Boston, St. Louis or San Francisco that London, Paris and the other financial capitals call when the loans are being arranged to meet the world's most pressing wants. At the council board of the nations "Where New York sits, there is the head of the table."

In the distribution of power in the reserve boards of the new financial system New York will not be slighted, despite the efforts of some monetary centers elsewhere to minimize her influence. Her aid could not be dispensed with, even though all the rest of the country were against her. Treasury officials and members of congressional committees often insult and disparage New York bankers, and treat their representatives as criminals, but they are called upon, just the same, when great cataclysms come, to save the country. And they have never been called upon in vain. The new system will find New York alert, efficient and public spirited, just as the old one did. There will be no displacement in the country's financial center.



Two-Sixty Standard Model
7 H. P. Twin Electrically Equipped
Price \$260.00 F. O. B. Factory. See Catalog for detailed description

Standard Indian Models for 1914 Are Electrically Equipped

FOR more than a year the Indian engineering department has been experimenting with electric devices as applied to motorcycle use. The products of various manufacturers have been carefully examined. The process of choosing, testing and eliminating has been carried out until the resulting equipment which is now offered to Indian riders is confidently declared to be the most advanced that can be evolved for the motorcycle.

Electrical Equipment All Standard 1914 models are fitted with Electric Head Light, Electric Tail Light, Electric Signal, Two Sets of Storage Batteries and Corbin-Brown Rear Drive Speedometer.

38 Betterments for 1914 Including this remarkable equipment there are 38 Betterments in the new machine—improvements in design and in structural and working parts.

Indian MOTOCYCLES FOR 1914

The Two Speed Gear The attention which the motorcycle industry is at present giving to two-speed devices bears out the soundness of judgment and foresightedness of Indian engineers in anticipating this popular requirement.

Popularity of the Twin Of present day motorcycle types, the Indian Twin Cylinder is, without question, the favorite.

It has no equal for rapidity of acceleration, capacity for hard work and power output in proportion to weight. It has suppleness and flexibility, a snappy delivery that instills confidence in its owner to conquer any road and tremendous endurance.

The power, stability, ease of control and low cost of upkeep of the Indian Twin recommend it to every rider who contemplates the purchase of a 1914 motorcycle.

To obtain a full realization of the comprehensive 1914 Indian line, with its 38 Betterments and its remarkable electrical equipment, you should examine the models in detail. Ask for the new 1914 Catalog. It makes plain a host of compelling Indian facts which cannot fail to be of interest to all motorcycle-interested men.

The 1914 Line of Indian Motocycles

4 H. P. Single, Service Model	\$200.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Twenty-Five, Regular Model	225.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Sixty, Standard Model	260.00
7 H. P. Twin Light Roadster Model	260.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Speed, Regular Model	275.00
7 H. P. Twin Two-Speed, Tourist Standard Model	300.00
7 H. P. Twin Hendee Special Model (with Electric Starter)	325.00

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 804 State St., Springfield, Mass.

(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

Branches and Service Stations—Chicago Dallas Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco
Atlanta Denver Toronto Melbourne London

THE SILENT INDIAN

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

"I used to think gum chewing was a sin. But I've found

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT**

beneficial besides enjoyable."

"I've not had such a good appetite and digestion for years."

It's pure mint leaf juice and enjoyable "springy" gum with no after taste if it's clean, pure, **healthful** WRIGLEY'S.

Chew it after every meal.

BUY IT BY THE BOX
at most dealers—for 85 cents
Each box contains 20
5 cent packages.

It's the hospitality confection. It's ideal to have in the house for family or friends. It stays fresh until used. **Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S. Look for the spear.**

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
PEPSIN GUM**

THE
FLAVOR

LASTS

CHICAGO

Wm. Wrigley & Co.



American Queens

A collection of Eight Art Prints, representing a series of clever covers from JUDGE, all of them dealing with man's frailty and woman's loveliness. Six of the pictures by James Montgomery Flagg, one by Charles Sarsa and one by Alonzo Kimball.

Printed on heavy enameled paper, in full colors, 13 x 16, and bound into a flexible portfolio, stitched with silk cord.

An album of modern illustrative art worthy a place on any library table, and so bound as to render each of the subjects removable for framing, if desired.

COUPON

JUDGE, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

Enclosed find \$1.00. Send me one copy of AMERICAN QUEENS.

L-3-5

Price
\$1.00

Judge
225 Fifth
Avenue
New York

With the Mexican Refugees

(Continued from page 223)

was washing up the family dishes and in another street the husband was assisting his wife in washing clothes. A shower bath house has been erected and in a few days the refugees will be required to take one bath a day. At present old boxes serve as bath tubs and the babies are bathed in the cooking utensils. The "little mother" is in camp—the child who carries her baby brother almost as large as herself about the streets, and the child with her old rag doll which she carried all the way from Mexico. Almost every family has its dog, for these animals terrified by the sound of the guns followed their owners on the long march to the north. The Mexican will gamble and a number of monte games are always in progress. The bets are small and the games are quiet. It is played with a special kind of card manufactured in the United States. Every Sunday mass is said by a priest who comes out from El Paso. The altar is set up in a tent and the people gather about. All the newly arrived babies were baptized by the padre last Sunday, and the mothers were quite happy over the event, for the priest talked to each mother for some time. "If the camp continues," said General Scott, "I shall open a school for the children. I intend to give them a chance to learn."

The women were especially interested in my camera and several of them followed me about begging me to picture their children. Two Indian girls with long black hair sat in front of a tent and posed in various ways. They are two of the best-looking women in camp. As I was passing one tent a woman ran out and tried to sell me her wedding ring—a plain gold band. She had seen some trifle at the Post Exchange which she wished to purchase and as the wedding ring evidently meant very little to her, she was willing to sell it cheap. One of the soldiers pointed out a woman who has been widowed three times since the opening of the war, each successive husband being killed in battle. Now the Mexicans declare that to marry her means certain death and she has come to be regarded as the hoodoo of the camp.

Outside the fence the scenes are almost as interesting as they are inside for there every day hundreds of people gather either to try to speak to some friend or out of curiosity. A sightseeing automobile is run out from El Paso twice a day and hundreds of tourists have braved the knee-deep dust in order to catch a glimpse of General Scott's big family.

The camp is guarded by the 20th United States Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Perkins. Both the officers and men of this regiment deserve all honor for the way they are handling the situation. They never seem to rest. There is the tall wiry Captain Seaman, the quartermaster who puts in about fifteen hours' work each day, and Captain Nicklin who attends to the refugee rations, Major Manly, the chief surgeon, and his assistants have the colossal task of safeguarding the health of the refugees. Then there is Captain Estes and Lieutenant Arne and many others all working together in harmony caring for these unfortunate people whose country is ravaged by war.

Over at the post, General Scott sits in judgment on the doings of the camp. Sometimes he holds a conference with the Mexican officers who are "inside the fence" and with the men of his own staff. Once a day at least he mounts Ben Clark, his famous horse, and rides over to see that his guests have the necessities of life. Truly we are a philanthropic nation to care for such a motley crowd of human beings from another land.

What Congress Should Do

By HENRY B. JOY

THIS Congress should by the simplest possible acts permit and make it lawful for the manufacturer who may desire to maintain his retail prices to advertise his goods and protect his patrons and guide them into paying the proper price which he may see fit to ask. If he asks too high a price he will quickly be compelled by fair competition to lower it. The consolidation of business units not only would cease to be a menace, but should be encouraged in the hope that actual economies will result if a Bureau or Department of Industry and Commerce with complete power to give instant decision on matters were empowered to regulate and control and co-operate in the development of industry and commerce. The commerce and industry of the American people should and must be freed from destructive, procrastinating legal procedures and cease to be the football of political partisanship.

THEY HAVE A PIANO—



WHY NOT YOU?

Our easy payment plan enables you to get any of our four artistic, sweet-toned SCHMOLLER & MUELLER pianos at

\$175 to \$325

at once. We do not require the cash.

We Prepay the Freight.

You try our piano 30 days free of charge; then if satisfied take your time.

3 to 5 Years to Pay,

otherwise send it back at our expense. Do not hesitate to bring music and happiness in your home, when you can get a sweet-toned SCHMOLLER & MUELLER piano with a **25 years' guarantee** at

Rock Bottom, Factory-to-Home Prices.

NO REFERENCE REQUIRED.

SCHMOLLER & MUELLER PIANO CO.
Established 1859 Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000.00
Dept. L. W. 43 OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SCHMOLLER & MUELLER PIANO CO., Omaha.

Dept. L. W. 43

Send me your unique selling plan and catalog.

Name _____

Address _____

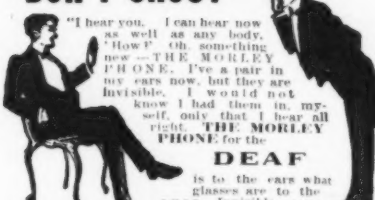
Instant Bunion Relief Prove It At My Expense



Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 37,532 others in the last six months. I claim to have the most successful remedy for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you are with them all—you have not tried my remedy and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home remedy which relieves you almost instantly of the pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO. 3568 W. 26th St. Chicago

"DON'T SHOUT"



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as any body. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in my ears, only that I hear all right. THE MORLEY PHONE, for the

DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials. THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 767, Ferry Bldg., Phila.



SALESMEN
Earn Larger Salaries Than Any Other Class of Men
We will teach you to be a high grade salesman, in eight weeks by mail and assure you definite propositions from a large number of reliable concerns to carry on your own good wages while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for our list of hundreds of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of our students now earning \$100 to \$500 a month. Address nearest office, Dept. 94 NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING AGENCY, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, San Francisco.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION



by using ACHFELDT'S PERFECTION TOE SPRING
Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.
Removes the Actual Cause of the enlarged joint and bunion. Sent on approval. Money back, if not as represented. Send outline of foot. Use my Improved Instant Support for weak arches.

Full particulars and advice free in plain envelope.

M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist, Room 244, 163 W. 23d St. New York



WHITE VALLEY GEMS
LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS
Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and WILL CUT GLASS. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14 solid gold diamond mountings. See them before paying. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalog. (11) WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Walnut Bldg., Indianapolis



DO YOU LIKE TO DRAW?
THAT'S ALL WE WANT TO KNOW. Now, we will not give you any grand prize—just a lot of free stuff if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you rich in a week. But if you are anxious to develop your talent with a successful cartoonist, so you can make money, send a copy of this picture, with 6 cents in stamps, for portfolio of cartoons and sample lesson plate, and let us explain. The W. L. Evans School of Cartooning, 823 Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio

QUICK MONEY Growing Mushrooms
Learn things many growers never knew before, explained in new book, "Truth About Mushrooms." Add \$10 to \$70 a week to your income. Small capital starts it. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Now is best time. Profits bigger, quicker. Anyone can do it. Send for the book, it's free. Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept. 125, 1242 S. Clark St., Chicago



HOMER CROY

'Round the World with a Humorist

NOT since the days of Mark Twain has an American writer appeared with a vein of humor so original and peculiar as that of Homer Croy. This young humorist has already made his mark and he is destined to win a high place in the ranks of those who move the world to smiles. Twain in his youth visited Europe and "Innocents Abroad," the laughable story of his journeys, won him international repute. Mr. Croy is preparing to go further afield than Twain did, for as LESLIE's representative he is about to start on a trip around the globe. He will soon sail from San Francisco to China, whence he will proceed to Japan and other countries in the Orient, and later to European lands. In his travels he will secure much new material on which to exercise his gift of humor, and from time to time he will give the readers of LESLIE's the benefit of his odd observations and droll comment.

Mr. Croy is the first living humorist to be sent out on such a mission by any American publication. His forthcoming articles in LESLIE's will be among his most entertaining efforts and they will serve to brighten existence for everybody who is so fortunate as to read them. No lover of humorous reading can afford to miss these readable and amusing contributions.

Launch of the "John D. Archbold"

Respectfully dedicated to the Fair Sponsor, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren
(See picture on page 238)

PLUNGE downward o'er the slippery ways.
Tremendous chance of the child of light.
And fearless walk the wide world's wat'ry maze!
Thy huge bulk slowly built upon the land,
Outgazing helpless on the sea.
One touch of beauty's gentle hand,
Sufficed to set thee free.

Wrought as thou art from furnace heats of steel,
Beaten on giant anvils stamped with might,
And stoutly fashioned, truck and keel,
To course triumphant thro' the ocean foam,
In majesty of form,
Go make the tossing waves thy home,
Braving the awful hours of storm,
Till, wearying awhile of Neptune's sport,
Thou haltest for a breathing space in port.

And then once more mid waters wild or fair,
Flash us thy story thro' the fields of air—
The fate of ships thou meetest in the vast,
The leagues of sea, the headlands thou hast passed,
The anchor splashing off far lands at last.

And then thy cargo—mystic rock-sprung oil,
That man has made his servant and his spoil,
What sage, what seer may guess its birth?
Dark essence of the earth,
Pent liquid for long ages in the rocks,
Dreaming in gloom of suns of long ago,
Of open spaces where the free winds blow,
Worming and writhing as 'twould burst time's
locks,
Hard-pressing 'gainst the adamantine walls,
On light and ether free it ever calls.

Hark! Ring of metal sounds above its head
In rhythmic shocks by Titans sped.
The drill breaks thro'; the oil gushes;
Breaking at last its prison bars.
Up thro' three thousand feet it rushes,
And springing as 'twould reach the stars,
A fountain as of liquid smoke,
Some gnome or kobold might evoke,
Then, falling spent in pungent spray,
Covers the earth in a loathsome blot.
Waiting—it knows not what.
Was it for this in the dark it pined,
For this it leaped to the sun and wind?

Sudden a touch of the sacred fire
That lights the Sun,
Awakes once more its mad desire,
Aloft in a towering, flowering flame,
It springs in undulating glory curled.
It puts the lights of man to shame,
And its dream of a million years is won—
Creation's stored-up surge of light.
The torch of the underworld,
To drive man's fiery dragons thro' the day,
And bring a day-gleam lustre to the night.

So, steel-ship won from deep-laid mountain ore,
Dark cargo tapped from deeper sands below,
Twin children of the light and heat of yore,
May prospering winds be with thee as ye go,
Speed thee, great ship, the name thou'rt called to bear,
Spells foresight, vigor and good cheer to spare.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARK.

You, Too, Should Wear Holeproof Hosiery

A Style for Every Occasion—A Grade for Every Purse



MORE than 1,000,000 men, women and children know that the wonderful success of Holeproof is due to an unusual quality. Every hosiery advantage is provided in style, comfort and light weight.

The guarantee of six months' wear with every six pairs of Holeproof is only one of the reasons for its great popularity.

Another reason lies in the result of our policy of constantly watching the World for every hosiery improvement. And our ability to pay the costs of adopting the best—an ability that is made possible by our great volume of business.

We send for the World's finest cotton yarns—Egyptian and Sea Island. We pay for these yarns an average of 74 cents per pound. Common yarn in this country costs 32 cents.

And we have lately imported, at a large expense, a great Swiss machine to do our own mercerizing because this machine adds a beautiful lustre and 22 per cent more strength to the yarn. Don't you want such hose? With all their advantages, they cost no more than common kinds.

The genuine Holeproof is sold in your town. Ask us for the dealers' names. We ship direct where there's no dealer near you, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Write for free book that tells all about Holeproof. See if you, too, don't want this style, comfort and wear.

Holeproof Hosiery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.
Holeproof Hosiery Co., 10 Church Alley, Liverpool, England

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

\$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's; \$2.00 per box and up for six pairs of women's and children's; \$1.00 per box for four pairs of infants'. Above boxes guaranteed six months. \$2.00 per box for three pairs of men's and Holeproof socks; \$3.00 per box for three pairs of women's and Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed three months.



Holeproof Silk Gloves
FOR WOMEN

Write for the free book about Holeproof silk gloves, and ask for the name of the dealer who sells them. These are the durable, stylish gloves that every woman has wanted. Made in all sizes, lengths and colors.

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Advice to individual investors given on request.



SEEKING TO LIFT THE BAN FROM THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Commission appointed by Governor Major to make recommendations to the next legislature for a new insurance code in Missouri. Left to right, National Democratic Committeeman Edward F. Goltra, of St. Louis (Chairman); J. B. Reynolds, of Kansas City; George D. Clayton, of Hannibal; C. D. Goodrum, of Lamar; Charles B. Revelle, of Jefferson City, State Superintendent of Insurance (Secretary); and M. D. Aber, of Warrensburg. It is the Commission's intention to investigate the insurance laws of other states in order to obtain the best laws possible for Missouri. This inquiry is an outgrowth of the withdrawal from Missouri of several large insurance companies due to the peculiar requirements of the state's insurance laws.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

IS the market ready for an upward turn? That is the uppermost question in the minds of many of my readers. I get it from all sides. In the light of experience this can be said, that the prospect of an advance improves, with time, because the depressing factors must, in due season, be discounted, one by one, until nothing but the ordinary uncertainties exist.

Sometimes I am asked if there is any possibility of a revival of an old-fashioned booming period in Wall Street. Of course there is. The depression of the past year has been paralleled many times. I have seen even darker days, when railroads were going into bankruptcy on all sides, banks closing and industries toppling one after the other. The descending pendulum always swings upwards once more. It is bound to swing again. It may not be in the near future, but it will come to those who possess their souls in patience.

The patient speculators—I wish there were more of them—who believe in this theory of up and down movements in Wall Street inquire what line of stocks is best to handle. I reply, "The active ones." "Play the favorites," to use an expression of the Street. And which are the favorites? They are stocks in which speculators delight to operate—the live, wide-awake issues like United States Steel, Amalgamated Copper, Reading, Union Pacific, New York Central, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Smelting.

In an active market large transactions in the favorite shares will be recorded and these will be repeated from day to day. If the market is strong, those who buy the favorites stand the best chance of making a speculative profit, and if the market is weak, those who sell the favorites are liable to realize on the short side, though that is the dangerous side on which to operate, especially for beginners.

Readers often ask which of the very cheap stocks can be bought to be held for a year, two years, or more if necessary, until a boom comes and doubles, triples or quadruples values. One should be very careful in selecting low-priced shares to hold. It is necessary to avoid those that are exposed to the liability of a heavy assessment. I have been surprised, during the past year, at the number of inquiries received, evidently from those who are unfamiliar with the stock market, regarding the desirability of buying for a long pull shares of corporations that are in the hands of receivers, simply because they look cheap.

These inquirers did not seem to know that the holders of such shares would have a heavy assessment to meet, perhaps many times the cost of the stock. Safety lies in buying low-priced stocks that are not in danger of receiverships. A number of these pay dividends, though there is no assurance that dividends will be continued, and one should not buy them with an expectation that the dividends will meet the interest charges.

Ontario & Western, for instance, selling around 30, has been paying 2 per cent. a year and barely earning it. Central Leath-

er, common, has recently declared a dividend. It is selling around 34, and there is a suspicion that insiders who have been heavily loaded with the stock are not adverse to parting with some of their holdings.

American Ice Securities, which has risen substantially since I called attention to it, although all the brokers were warning their customers to keep away from it, has possibilities. If its earnings are as good this year as they were last the stockholders will be entitled to a dividend before the close of 1914. American Beet Sugar and Union Bag and Paper are among the speculative industrials that were former dividend payers and may be again, though I give no assurance to this effect. Other low-priced industrial and some railway stocks selling at an attractive figure, like C. C. C. & St. L. (a Vanderbilt property) ought to come into their own again some day, if the attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission changes to a more favorable condition.

Have we overcome all the bad factors? By no means. The Anti-Trust Bills as they were introduced in Congress were the most radical, sweeping and destructive of anything we have ever had. If they are passed in anything like their present form I see no opportunity for a permanent rise in the stock market, and I predict that the result will be a decided setback to business in the not distant future. The country looks to the President either to defeat these bills or to greatly modify their destructive features.

In a few weeks we shall begin to talk of the crop outlook, and especially of the promise of winter wheat, which is now regarded as unusually good. If it were not for the fear of what Congress will do and for a distrust of the Interstate Commerce Commission's action on the request of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, business would feel a new impulse all along the line, and Wall Street would reflect it in an emphatic way.

Oil, Vera Cruz, Mexico: I am unable to judge as to the value of oil stocks offered in the Tampico territory, under existing conditions which jeopardize vested rights.

Wabash, Denver: 1. The Wabash is a valuable property, but into whose hands it will fall is uncertain. The report that the U. P. would acquire it as an eastern outlet has been denied. 2. The U. S. Metal Products Co. has made an arrangement with its creditors and has resumed operations.

Geo., New Orleans: The Rock Island property is unquestionably good, but all railroads are suffering from the persistent attacks upon them. Unless these cease, the Rock Island will suffer with others. Under existing conditions, I do not expect the preferred will go back to its old level after the reorganization.

W. U., Camden, N. J.: 1. I do not see that the Government benefits anybody by compelling the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to sell its Western Union stock to other owners of the latter at a loss to the Telephone company of over \$4,000,000. In all this unscrambling of the corporations, more people have been hurt than benefited. Some day the public will voice its protest at the polls in a way that will be unmistakable. 2. The suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad to compel it to give up the Central Pacific is to be fought to a finish by the Southern Pacific. I cannot understand how the Government can regard the Central Pacific as a competing line of the Southern Pacific. The map shows that it is not. I regard the suit as an outrage on the holders of Southern Pacific securities. Every one of them should enter a bitter protest to the President and to the Attorney-General.

(Continued on page 237)

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We have prepared a booklet giving a short history of speculation which may be interesting to those desiring to purchase 10-20-30-50 or more shares of standard securities, either outright or on margin account. Any number of shares of regularly listed stocks, Standard Oil securities, etc., from one share up, may be purchased outright; or if preferred, marginal accounts of 10-20-30 or more shares will be opened. If you are contemplating any conservative transactions on stock exchanges you will probably be pleased to receive this booklet entitled "Speculation & Odd Lot Trading."

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 236)

K., San Francisco, Cal.: The \$100 American Ice Securities Co.'s debenture 6 per cent. bonds at 82, while not gilt-edged, are a reasonably safe purchase and worth holding for the present.

S., Lebanon, Ky.: Anglo-American Oil has a par value of \$5, so that it is selling at considerable of a premium. It has been paying from 10 to 15 per cent. on par. This company markets Standard Oil products in England and has a large and increasing business. The stock has had a heavy advance, but it is still being purchased by those who believe in its future.

Odd Lots, Nashville, Tenn.: Your broker probably did the best he could in sending you the certificate for 10 shares. There is always a little delay in delivering small lots because usually certificates represent 100 shares. When a smaller amount is purchased, the certificate must be split up. This takes time, especially if transfer offices are located in cities far removed from New York. A delay of two or three weeks is sometimes occasioned. This is no reflection on the broker. He is doing the best he can.

New York, February 26, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION.

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A booklet of advice to small investors, especially those interested in \$100 bonds, has been compiled by Sheldon & Sheldon, 32 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Free Booklet No. 27."

A circular describing "the partial payment plan" of buying Steel, Union Pacific, and other favorite stocks, can be had by writing to L. R. Latrobe, 111 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular D-58."

One of the most instructive weekly reviews of the stock market and of business conditions, is the *Finance Review*. Write J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. It will be sent without charge.

The statement of the New York Realty Owners, 480 Fifth Ave., New York, shows a surplus and reserves of over \$1,000,000. The complete financial statement will be sent on application to the company.

The Standard Oil Blue Book, published by Slatery & Co., investment securities, 40 Exchange Pl., New York, gives all the facts about the Standard Oil stocks. It will be sent free to any who will write for it.

The annual statement of the American Real Estate Co., 527 Fifth Avenue, New York, can be had by writing to the secretary, Francis H. Sisson, at the above address. The last statement shows a surplus of \$2,147,000.

Information for investors who seek security and a good return will be found in the carefully compiled Circular 157, published by Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 45 Exchange Pl., New York, for their customers. Write for a copy.

Interesting information about purchasing small lots of stock by beginners or investors with moderate resources will be found in Booklet 4-A, "Odd Lot Investments," published by John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York.

A public utility bond, secured by a first mortgage, and netting 5 1/2 per cent. can be had in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. It is strongly recommended to their customers by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. It is fully described in their "Circular X-144" which will be sent on application.

A 5 per cent. bond sold on a basis to produce 6 per cent. and in small or large denominations, representing a public utility with a large and growing business, is offered by Kelsey, Brewer & Co., bankers, engineers and operators, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids Mich. They invite inquiries and offer to send details.

6 per cent. first mortgage investment bonds, offered by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall St., New York, are fully described in their "Investors Magazine," and "Circular 557-C," copies of which can be had on application to Straus & Co. The bonds are in large and small denominations.

It is impossible to predict the future earnings of our leading industrialists. Everything depends upon business conditions. Sometimes these are abnormal. An interesting booklet on the outlook has been published by Gilbert Elliott & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 37 Wall St., New York. Readers can have a copy by writing to that firm for it.

Free booklets, describing 7 and 8 per cent. Oklahoma mortgages can be had from Aurelius Investment Co., National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.; free booklet with miniature bank regarding 6 per cent. savings, by addressing Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank, Pioneer Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; and a list of small and large 6 per cent. farm mortgages from \$200 up by addressing Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

California as a Fruit State

IN other things than in woman's enfranchisement and preparation for the Panama Pacific International Exposition California is busy these days. It has just gathered the largest fruit crop in its history, a fact which has more significance than may appear on the surface, for in this field it leads among American communities. This means cheaper fruit for the 100,000,000 people of the entire United States. Placing the crop in objective form, it is estimated that California's yield for the year just closed was sufficient to give fifteen oranges to every man, woman and child in the United States. This is the figure given out by E. O. McCormick, vice president of the Southern Pacific. In no other season was the soil of the state anywhere near so prolific. California is sending 40,000 car loads of fruit to the East, or more than double the quantity of a year ago, and much more than in any previous year. Nor does this tell the whole story of that state's unprece-

dented crop. Not only does that state's orange and lemon crop as a whole surpass all previous exhibits, but its yield of grapefruit, which has grown to be an important asset, has broken all records. For a new and a much better reason than formerly California deserves the name of the Treasure State. When, two-thirds of a century ago, its placers were pouring out the yellow metal at the rate of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year, some of the economists feared that eventually gold would become too cheap to be used as a basis in the exchanges. In our own day, however, gold has been distanced so far that it has become only a minor factor among the resources of the Golden State.

Life Insurance Suggestions



ELBRIDGE G. SNOW
President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, who lately celebrated the 73d anniversary of his birth and his 51st year of continuous service with the company.

WHEN one comes to think of it, eugenic marriage laws are not so necessary as their advocates would have us believe. There is already at hand an easy, a simple, and an effective test of the healthfulness of any aspirer to matrimony. Let the prospective bridegroom, for instance, merely be required to present the coming bride with an insurance policy on his life made out in her favor. If he does this, what is the meaning of it? Why, that he has undergone a searching examination by a doctor representing an insurance company and has been certified as to being a "good risk," that is, as being in first-rate health. Unless he is in prime condition, no would-be insurer can secure a policy. The fact that he has been able to take one out is a guarantee of bodily soundness than which no other could be more trustworthy and convincing. Thus a life insurance contract has a value apart from the sum for which it is written.

Whether the young women in certain parts of the country who are reported to have organized under an agreement not to marry any man who is not insured for at least \$2,500 are going too far or not, they are for two reasons wise in insisting on a policy for some amount. There is, of course, a converse side to insurance eugenics, and a policy might be required of the bride as well as of the groom.

J., Little Rock, Ark.: The Union Central Life of Cincinnati has been established since 1867 and has a good record.

M., Carrollton, Ga.: The Security Mutual of Birmingham is by no means one of the largest companies, but it makes a satisfactory report of its business.

G., Joplin, Mo.: The Midland Casualty Co. of Chicago has been organized only since 1911. It can hardly be compared with well-established companies like the Travelers and the Aetna.

G., Little Rock, Ark.: The Illinois Pankers Life Association, if that is the one to which you refer, is an assessment organization. I do not believe in this form of insurance, because of its uncertainty.

H. P. E., New York: Life insurance is a very different thing from investing your money to secure the highest returns. You must pay something, of course, for the insurance risk. Leading companies all figure about the same rates and as they are compelled by law to limit their investments to securities of the higher class, the income is not much above the figures you give.

Incidentally, Newark, N. J.: The only free booklet of advice as to how to make a house safer from fire is that compiled by the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. Any of my readers can have a copy if they will write to the above company and ask for the free booklet "Structural Safeguards for Dwellings," and mention the Hermit.

H., Detroit, Mich.: The Herald of Liberty is in the assessment class. With an increasing death-rate, an advance in assessments will naturally be expected. I have constantly advised my readers to give preference to old-line insurance companies because the rates are fixed at the outset and are gradually reduced by payment of the dividends the policy may earn.

Incidentally, Camden, N. J.: The inexpensive life insurance to which you refer will, at your age, cost less than 50c. a week per \$1,000. It will earn dividends that will reduce the cost later on so that the holder will grow richer, year by year. State your age and write to the Postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St., New York, and ask for a sample of their low cost policy. You can mention the Hermit.

Hermit

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

ALPHONSE BERTILLO, creator of the famous system of criminal identification bearing his name, died at Paris, Feb. 13th, in his 61st year.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, United States Senator from Georgia and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14th, aged 75. He was the first senator in this country chosen by popular election.

BENNY M. TELLER, for more than 30 years United States Senator from Colorado, died at Denver, Colo., Feb. 23d, aged 84. He was Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's cabinet and he led a bolt of free silverites out of the Republican National Convention of 1896.

JOSEPH FELS, millionaire soap manufacturer, single tax advocate and philanthropist, died at Philadelphia, Feb. 22nd, aged 61.

THEODORE LOW DE VINNE, a noted master printer and author of notable books, died at New York, Feb. 16th, aged 86.

MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, widow of the famous novelist and herself a writer, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 18th, aged 64.

BABA BRARATI, a widely known Hindoo mystic and philosopher, died in Calcutta, India, Feb. 20th, aged 55. He made converts in the United States.

VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI, an eminent diplomat and formerly Japanese ambassador to the United States, died at Tokio, Feb. 16th, aged 70.



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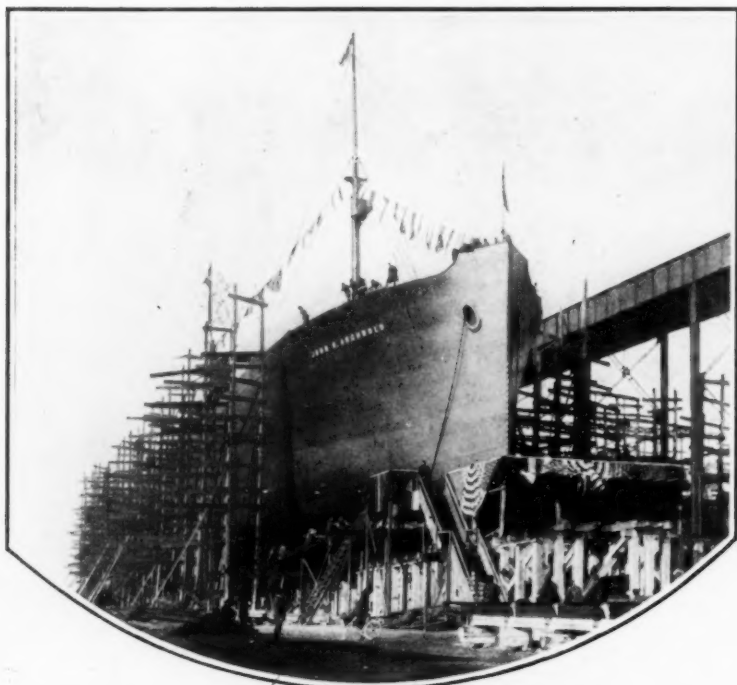
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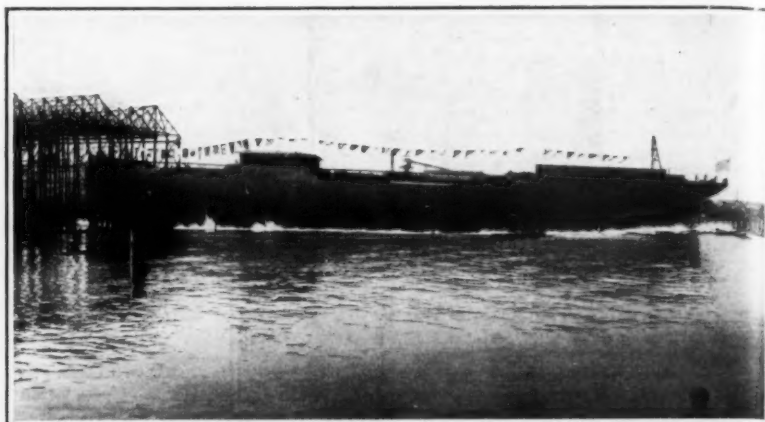
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News of the Time Told in Pictures



THE WORLD'S LARGEST OIL SHIP

Launching of the *John D. Archbold*, America's largest oil ship, at Newport News, Va. It is 460 feet long, 10,000 tons, capacity 67,500 barrels, and equipped to burn either coal or oil. The boat was christened by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, a daughter of Mr. Archbold.



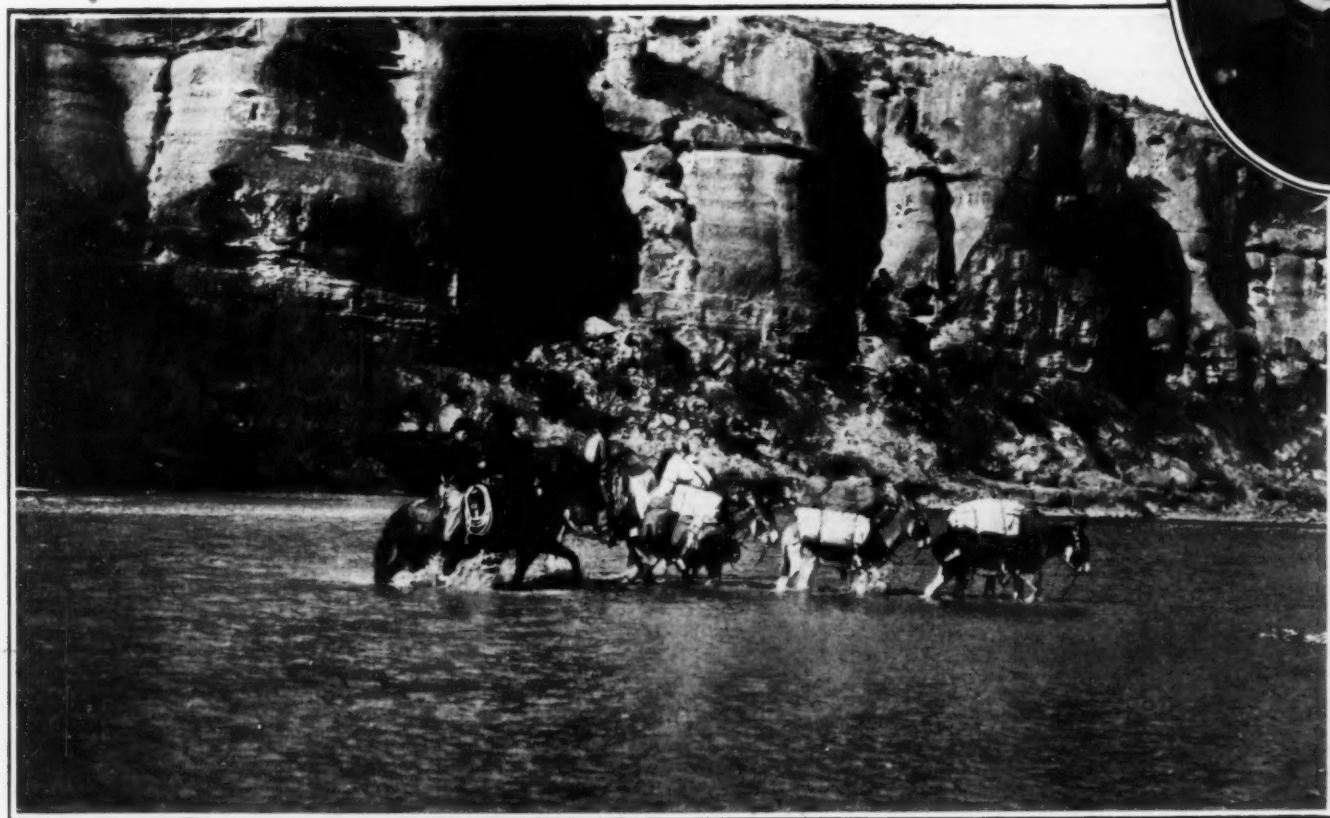
CALIFORNIA'S NEW GIANT OIL STEAMER

The "*Frank H. Buck*," launched at San Francisco on February 11th. It is one of the largest American-built oil tanks, being 427 feet long, with a capacity of 62,000 barrels of oil. It was built entirely on the Pacific coast and in the incredibly short time of five months and five days. The cost was \$800,000.



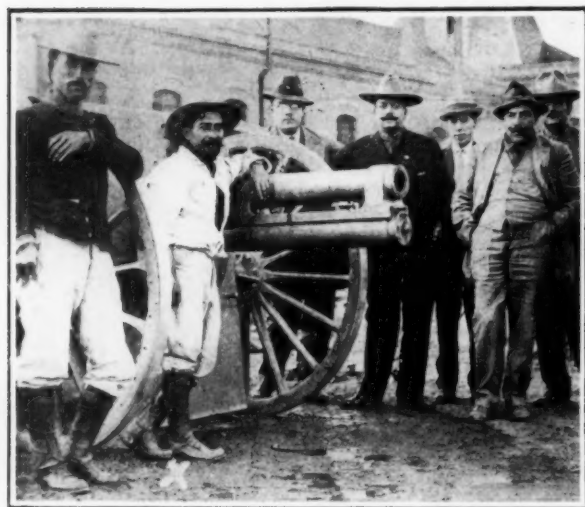
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CANAL BUILDER

Col. George W. Goethals, who has just returned from the Panama Canal for a conference with the President. He announces that he expects the Canal to be ready for use on July 1st, but he will remain in charge of the great enterprise until its entire success is assured. He agrees with the President that American ships are not entitled to receive preferential treatment in the matter of tolls, and insists that it is the duty of the Government to abide by the spirit of the international treaties, which have been in much dispute.



CONCENTRATED DEATH CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE ON ITS WAY TO VILLA'S HEADQUARTERS

Pack mules loaded with ammunition from the American side immediately after President Wilson lifted the embargo and thereby gave the Constitutional forces an opportunity to secure abundant supplies without having to smuggle them across the border. This act placed Villa on an equal footing with Huerta so far as munitions of war are concerned.



A SMALL MEXICAN WHO IS MUCH FEARED

The little man in white, with his arm resting on a captured gun, is Col. Martin Servino, Villa's chief of artillery. To his efficiency the Constitutional army owes much of its success against the Federal troops.



PITILESS BUTCHERY OF PRISONERS AN EVERY-DAY OCCURRENCE IN MEXICO

Revolutionists who have just been executed by Federal troops after having been captured in battle. Little mercy is shown by either army toward prisoners who are recognized as having changed sides during the revolution. The recent killing of a British subject by Villa and a German's disappearance precipitated serious international complications.

Europe, Land of Vivid Contrasts

Scenes from Cities where Wealth and Poverty Rub Elbows

Photographs courtesy Newman Traveltalks



WHERE ART STUDENTS WORK AND PLAY
A quaint nook in the Latin Quarter of Paris. Many young Americans have their studios there.



ART IN HUMBLE CIRCUMSTANCES
The sidewalk dealer in pictures. A figure well known to frequenters of London's streets.



THE ARISTOCRACY OF ART
Antonio Fabres, a portrait painter of Rome, at work in his luxurious studio.



PARADE OF WEALTH AND FASHION
Piccadilly Circus, the "heart" of London's gay life, represents the high tide of pride and extravagance.



THE SUBMERGED TENTH AT HOME
Petticoat Lane, in the Whitechapel district of London, is the scene of some of the city's most abject poverty.



THE HOME OF LUXURY

Villa d'Este, at Tivoli, a suburb of Rome, was laid out in the sixteenth century and is still celebrated as an example of beauty and luxury. Tivoli was a favorite residence of wealthy Romans almost 2,000 years ago. It is famed for its wines.



BEGGARS IN THE SHADOW OF ST. PETER'S
Rome, the city of splendid buildings and poor people, has beggars everywhere. They lurk around the entrances to the churches because of the many tender-hearted tourists that go sight-seeing there.



A COFFEE HOUSE IN A BUSY STREET
Beautiful, pleasure-loving Vienna allows the Graben coffee house to occupy a part of its principal thoroughfare. It is a delightful place to drop into for a few minutes on a summer afternoon.



FATIMA

THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE

All America is now smoking this
pleasing "Turkish-Blend" - must be
that it gives better satisfaction.

Have you had the pleasure?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Distinctively Individual - 15¢ the package